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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,652—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
R.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6001	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4135		25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7556	W. D. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	4283	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	5th June.
R.I. SHANGAI	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

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The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE. taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamer marked R. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 2nd April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 4th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

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THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck, amidships.
Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to
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WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.
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SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	48 0	30 0
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Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co..

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Notice.—NO PERFORMANCE to-morrow "Good Friday" evening. But Saturday, the 4th, there will be a

HUGE ROARING GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

LIVING MODELS! LIVING MODELS.!

Book your seats to-day. Soundy's closed to-morrow.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PLAY-GOING PUBLIC.

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Will perform under the Distinguished Patronage of the

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For the benefit of Mr. CURSETJI M. BALIWALLA, THE GRAND PROGRAMME.

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OR

Selected amusing and instructive pieces from their well-known plays,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd APRIL, at 9 P.M., sharp.

As there is a great demand for Tickets, Gentlemen are requested to book their seats early.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.

Theatre will be ILLUMINATED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURES.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT will deliver Public LECTURES, in the NOVELTY THEATRE, on THURSDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1896. The subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

THURSDAY.—"Western Science justifying Occult Teaching."
(8 p.m.)

FRIDAY.—"A Spiritual Life in the World."
(8-30 p.m.)

TICKETS for Reserved Front Stalls at Rs. 2, Reserved Rear Stalls and Dress Circle at Re. 1, and Unreserved Seats at Annas 8 can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FREE TICKETS can be obtained on application at the BLAVATSKY LODGE, Bombay Theosophical Society.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 2nd instant, to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 25th ultimo,

By Order of the Board.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks at Current Rates and Discount.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1896, at 5 o'clock P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1895.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER SHAMJEE AKHAI has contracted TO SELL to SURATWALLA ERUCHSHA JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, on Malabar Hill, without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1079 and 2364, New No. 8253, Old Survey No. 2399, and New Survey No. 1246, under Tenure, Quit and Ground rent and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 63 7 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 29-33 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Banian Street, on or towards the South by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee and on or towards the West by the property of Mampla Moosa Kaka, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Suratwalla Eruchsha Jamshedji Hakim.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1896.

RICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SURATWALLA ERUCHSHA JAMSHEDJI HAKIM has contracted TO SELL to THUCKER SHAMJIBHOY AKHAI, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Banian Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1079 and 2364, New No. 8253, Old Survey No. 2399, and New Survey No. 1246, under Tenure, Quit and Ground rent and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 63 7 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 29-33 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Banian Street, on or towards the South by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee and on or towards the West by the property of Mampla Moosa Kaka, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Suratwalla Eruchsha Jamshedji Hakim.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1896.

RICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of Marwaree Kisorilal Gungadas, and on account and risk of Marwaree Beniehund Fakirchund,

500 full-pressed bales machine-ginned Good Class Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India,

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,77,540	12 8
Deposits	"	97,19,594	10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	"	1 13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,135	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,06,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, and Birthdays. Side Tables in Artistic Metal. Afternoon Tea Kettles and Tea Services.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,422½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / {15,000	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.o.	157½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45	
Bellas. S & W Co. Ld (Belgary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	78	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840xd	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	750	
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520	
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,650	
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	805	
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,010xd	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110	
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710	
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	660	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650	
Curimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	830	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	555	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42½	
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	585	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745	
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	580	
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	710	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,475	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	485	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,285	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	710	
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225	
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115	
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20	425	
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850	
Khanga and Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900	
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	875	
Leopold	5,500	160	103	dvd Rs.10	260	
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800	
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,120	
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,325	
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	380	
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	9,600	500	500	15 pr ct	50	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,820	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	163½	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,310	
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	470	
President Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,370	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	790	
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,140	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,280	
Shalapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,750	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	895	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115	
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	385	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 12½	222½	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380	
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675	
Sassoon and Alliance	900	90	500	dvd Rs30	750	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450	
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...	500	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	755	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	52	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	206	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,080
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brcui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	175
Colaba	600	200	200	12	210
East India	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,325
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	375
Khanagum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	143½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	500
Manchanda Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	52½
Motussil Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Nil	357½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Indian	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	557½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	20
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,182

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	363
Back Bay Exhs	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	129
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	254
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Mareks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	485
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	23

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	all	5 p. c.	
B. & C. I. R.	...	2 18	...	c.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-11	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-2	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9	
Do. do. new	,,	26-8	
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9	
Sovereigns	,,	16-14	
Do. Dragons	,,	16-13	
Silver	,,	99-9	
1794 Do.	,,	99-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, 4 p.m.
"Horse Shows in Bombay," meeting at Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Mrs. Annie Besant's lectures: Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay Theosophical Society, 8-30 a.m.; at the Novelty Theatre, 6 p.m.
Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup, finals.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Victoria Parsee Theatrical Company, Mr. C. M. Balliwalla's benefit, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Courland entered and the steamer Hochbiemer left the dock on Tuesday; the steamer Ettrickdale left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imperator and Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance during March last was 218, admissions 2,331, and prevailing diseases, fevers and small-pox.

KARELWADY FAIR.—The annual fair of the Pir at Karelwady will commence from Friday, and will last for five days. There will be a procession on Friday in the morning, and sandal and fire-works in the night as usual.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 2,092, the daily average being 87, and new admissions 811—Parsees 483, Mahomedans 336, Hindus 899, and Christians 674.

A DISORDERLY WOMAN.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, issued a warrant against Mrs. Cecilia Knight for being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Inspector Nelmes had obtained a summons against her, but she failed to put in an appearance. Superintendent Brewin, thereupon, applied for a warrant, and the service having been proved, the magistrate issued one.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Manekbai, wife of Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Dalial, a sum of Rs. 15,018 was contributed by the deceased's husband and other relatives for various charitable purposes. Mr. Byramjee is a partner of Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee, exchange brokers; and as a respected member of the Parsee community he has been shewn much general sympathy at his sad bereavement.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, a member of the Municipal Corporation, carrying on business under the name of the firm of S. C. Dhondy and Company, mill stores suppliers and machinery agents, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, and applied for a process to be issued against one C. Fell, charging him with criminal misappropriation in respect of certain goods, viz., ten dozen roller skins and 202 picking hands. The magistrate granted a summons against C. Fell.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURES.—Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver public lectures in the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay Theosophical Society, to-day to-morrow, and on Saturday, at 8-30 a. m. Subject:—"The Law of Sacrifice." The lectures are open to the public, who are cordially invited to attend. On Thursday and Friday she will be glad to answer the questions of those interested in Theosophy and cognate religious subjects, from 10 a.m., to noon. Mrs. Besant will also deliver a public lecture in the Novelty Theatre, to-day, at 6 p.m. Subject: "Western Science justifying Occult Teaching."

PENALTY FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan merchant, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner, so as to endanger the public safety. On Monday evening, accused was driving his carriage along the Queen's Road at a furious pace, and when he was told by Constable Brewin to drive slowly, he, instead of having given obedience against him in that matter, and accused No. 4 having petitioned against him for encroaching on Government land. The patel acted as if no theft had occurred. The evidence is discrepant as to whether the complainant informed him on the night in question, or waited till next morning. He waited for the police to cause before using his powers to search. This raises a suspicionthat there was nothing to search for. It is hardly to be believed that accused No. 1 would remove the baby and steal a cradle that was of no use to him, which has not been found. The theory of the prosecution is that the complainant's brother, Shiwya, was present and saw and heard everything. But neither she nor the patel mention him as there, or explain what he did, or whether he let the offence be committed without interfering. His statements to the police were much relied on. But at the trial he told a different story as false witnesses often do about things that are chiefly false inventions. As the complainant had done the same, it would have been well to have let the brother go on and then leave him to cross-examination, the powerful weapon which the pleader for accused had a right to use under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act. The magistrate, however, warned him about the consequences of false evidence and then questioned him over his statement to the police. The complainant can give no reason why the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 should have joined in the theft. The courts have frequent experience of a tendency of persons to make false charges against village-officers, as villages are often divided into factions. The patel says the kulkarni being present with many others at the scene at the time refused to write an incriminating report. This and the patel's conduct in acting as if there had been no crime at all, and the delay in doing anything and the confessed falsehood of the earlier charge about a violent assault in which the kulkarni joined, raise a strong resumption that he has been charged, because he would not join in the report of the 21st, an affair which admittedly gives a false version of the affair. The mere presence of the kulkarni at it, whatever it was, is not abetment of any crime. The attempt to implicate him by saying he walked behind the bullock or by putting some words into his mouth is based on two flimsy evidence to be of any value. If the magistrate used a definite issue or two, e. g., whether the complainant is a woman to be believed, why did the Patel do nothing, what facts charged against the kulkarni make an abetment, was the brother, Shiwya, present—it is probable that he would have seen that there was no good reason to frame a charge against the kulkarni. On the whole it is clear that it would be unsafe on such evident to find any of the accused guilty.

Their lordships, for the above reasons, reversed the convictions of and the sentences passed upon the accused.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Emni, a Hindu woman, lately in the employ of Mr. Maneckchund Heerachand, residing at "Ratnagiri Palace," Chowpatty, was again charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with theft as a servant of four gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 350, the property of her master, the complainant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused, in pleading guilty to the charge, stated that a new female servant in the house removed the bangles from the hands of the child, and gave them to her. She concealed the bangles, but when the police visited her, she pointed out the place where they had been hidden. The magistrate convicted Emni, and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.—The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Mooljee Purshotum presiding. Only six shareholders attended the meeting. The report of the liquidators has already been published. On the motion of Mr. Cowasji M. Mehta, and supported by Mr. M. M. Mody, it was resolved that books of accounts and vouchers belonging to the company should be kept for safe custody in the office of Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors, for a period of five years. The report of the liquidators was adopted and passed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the liquidators. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A LADY CHAIRMAN OF A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—In our report of the proceedings of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, published yesterday, it should have been stated that the director appointed on the board is Mrs. Flora Sassoon, the widow of the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and not Mr. Sassoon. On the death of her husband, she was admitted a partner in the eminent firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.; and by virtue of her position, she has been appointed chairman and director on the board of the two mills, of which the firm are the agents. This is, says the "Kaiser-i-Hind," a remarkable instance of a lady being the leading spirit in the most extensive business in the various branches of trade and finance carried on by the said house, she displaying a truly Jewish instinct in the conduct of the affairs of the firm. As far as we are aware, our contemporary remarks, there is not in Bombay, nor in all India, a lady director in any of the hundreds of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations that flourish here. She attends the office from morning, and steadily works all day, attending personally to all enquiries from merchants, traders, and brokers of all descriptions, with the patience of a Job, and with that care and intelligent mind which raise her to a high position in the commercial world. She is the only partner in the firm in Bombay, the other partners being all in England.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Superintendent Nolan charged four Mahomedans, named Mahomed Hoosein Mir, Dassoo Kudrat, Ellahibux Babulla, and Tajmahomed Babulla, with committing highway robbery by forcibly taking away from Futteh Mahomed Abdulla, a weaver, 2lbs. of raw silk, of the value of about Rs. 2. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no doubt that the charge brought against the accused was false. Although the robbery was said to have been committed near a large chawl, inhabited by a number of persons, nobody saw it. Two witnesses, both of whom were servants to complainant's brother, corroborated the complainant's statement, and stated that, after the assault, they saw the third accused run away with the bundle. If so, the court did not understand why they did not pursue the thief and arrest him with the property in his possession. Being servants of complainant's brother, they had a direct interest in the case, and if they had called out the inhabitants of the chawl, there was no doubt that Ellahibux would have been caught redhanded. The silk answering to the description given by complainant was not found with the accused, but it was found with complainant's brother, which was also a suspicious circumstance in the case. Probably there was a row, and if complainant had charged accused with the proper offence, there would not have been any question of compensation; but when complainant deliberately twisted the facts to constitute a charge of robbery, complainant was bound to compensate the accused. The court ordered the accused to be discharged, and the complainant to pay each of them Rs. 15 as compensation.

THE KHANDALLA TANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—None of those who have seen the water of the Khandalla tank will deny that it is in a state far from being healthy. I have heard that this water has given many a poor villager ring-worm and several other ailments, some of them serious enough to wipe one off the face of the earth. I visit Khandalla frequently, specially during the hot weather, and as I have always been putting up in the hotel, I think I can safely say that I shall have no occasion for drinking the tank water, as Mr. Lobo, the enterprising manager of the Khandalla Hotel, assures me that he uses none but pipe-water for the use of his hotel. I write this to warn the visitors against the dangers of relying too much upon the honesty of the "bhisties" they engage when in private bungalows.—Yours, &c.,

VISITOR.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE ACTING IMPROPERLY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASANNA BIN CHANAPPA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, from a decision of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, First-class Magistrate, who, in December last, convicted the five accused of theft in a dwelling house, and sentenced No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 40, and the other four Rs. 30 each, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

In his reference, Mr. Hamilton remarked that accused No. 5 was the kulkarni of the village, where the offence was said to have taken place. A conviction of a man in his position of such an offence means, of course, ruin for life. The magistrate had deprived him and his companions of their right of appeal by inflicting on them trivial sentences of fine only. As the offence of theft in a dwelling-house is punishable not with fine only, but with fine and imprisonment, these sentences were clearly illegal. The conviction ought, looking to the wording of the charge, to have been under section 457. As the object of the house-breaking was theft, the term of imprisonment to which the accused were liable was no less than fourteen years. The District Magistrate, on perusal of the criminal returns, noticed the illegality of the sentence. Mr. Hamilton was, however, of opinion that the accused should be acquitted, and the fines paid refunded to them, or a fresh trial ordered. There was sufficient material for looking at the complainant's story with considerable suspicion. A woman who would change her statements as often as she was questioned was clearly not much to be trusted. The complainant's brother, Shiwya, told much the same story as she did, but before the magistrate, he retracted many statements and changed his story materially. The magistrate called Shiwya's attention to his former statement, and warned him of the consequences of perjury, whereupon he felt back upon his former statement. Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that the magistrate acted improperly in thus practically forcing the witness to adhere to his first story, which may have been completely false. To call upon a witness to explain discrepancies in different statements, Mr. Hamilton remarked, was proper enough, but where a statement was given before the police, a witness ought not to be threatened with a prosecution for perjury if he did not adhere to it before a magistrate. Such procedure was not calculated to elicit the truth. On the whole case, Mr. Hamilton would suggest that their lordships should either acquit the accused or quash the conviction on the ground of illegality of the sentences which deprived the accused of their right of appeal, and direct a fresh trial by some other magistrate.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: As the gist of theft is dishonesty, that intent should have been set forth in the charge. The magistrate found that there was a technical theft and convicted under section 380 of the Penal Code. The sentence of fine "only" are illegal. The judgment does not state the points as required by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That omission may have prejudiced the accused as it was necessary for the magistrate to be satisfied by evidence against each of the five that he acted dishonestly. The circumstances on record require this court to examine the evidence of fact. It is plain that the complainant is not a trustworthy witness. After naming some one else as the father of an illegitimate child born to her three days before the affair, she has now named her husband's brother, accused No. 1. Her story, when the affair was fresh, was that the five accused had all assaulted her; and the next day the patel got a report written that they had knocked her down; and he says she told him that her life was in danger from the attack made by all five, and that she was rescued by the witnesses. Her present story imputes assault to accused No. 1 only. The magistrate believes the patel. But we think his evidence shews that the story may be suspected as an invention. For, if he was present on the spot and saw all, he ought to have been an important witness. He admit that the complainant did nothing that night neither did he, except he says to ask the kulkarni, accused No. 5 to write a report of the affair, knowing the kulkarni was a guilty person. The patel has once been suspended, but accused Nos. 1 to 4 having given evidence against him in that matter, and accused No. 4 having petitioned against him for encroaching on Government land. The patel acted as if no theft had occurred. The evidence is discrepant as to whether the complainant informed him on the night in question, or waited till next morning. He waited for the police to cause before using his powers to search. This raises a suspicionthat there was nothing to search for. It is hardly to be believed that accused No. 1 would remove the baby and steal a cradle that was of no use to him, which has not been found. The theory of the prosecution is that the complainant's brother, Shiwya, was present and saw and heard everything. But neither she nor the patel mention him as there, or explain what he did, or whether he let the offence be committed without interfering. His statements to the police were much relied on. But at the trial he told a different story as false witnesses often do about things that are chiefly false inventions. As the complainant had done the same, it would have been well to have let the brother go on and then leave him to cross-examination, the powerful weapon which the pleader for accused had a right to use under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act. The magistrate, however, warned him about the consequences of false evidence and then questioned him over his statement to the police. The complainant can give no reason why the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 should have joined in the theft. The courts have frequent experience of a tendency of persons to make false charges against village-officers, as villages are often divided into factions. The patel says the kulkarni being present with many others at the scene at the time refused to write an incriminating report. This and the patel's conduct in acting as if there had been no crime at all, and the delay in doing anything and the confessed falsehood of the earlier charge about a violent assault in which the kulkarni joined, raise a strong resumption that he has been charged, because he would not join in the report of the 21st, an affair which admittedly gives a false version of the affair. The mere presence of the kulkarni at it, whatever it was, is not abetment of any crime. The attempt to implicate him by saying he walked behind the bullock or by putting some words into his mouth is based on two flimsy evidence to be of any value. If the magistrate used a definite issue or two, e. g., whether the complainant is a woman to be believed, why did the Patel do nothing, what facts charged against the kulkarni make an abetment, was the brother, Shiwya, present—it is probable that he would have seen that there was no good reason to frame a charge against the kulkarni. On the whole it is clear that it would be unsafe on such evident to find any of the accused guilty.

Their lordships, for the above reasons, reversed the convictions of and the sentences passed upon the accused.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASE REFERENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAKHUN WALAD BARESHAH AND ABDUL KARRIM.

THE Government Pleader for the Crown, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. R. R. Desai, High Court pleader, appeared for the accused.

This was a reference under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the District Judge of Dhulia to enhance the punishment of the accused. The sentences of eight and six months against the first and fourth accused, respectively, were, in the opinion of the Judge, inadequate, because the crimes were committed, in spite of the presence of the District Magistrate and Collector and other officials. One of the common objects with which the crimes were committed, was to overawe the District Magistrate in the exercise of the lawful powers as a public servant, and that by the commission of the crimes to a very serious loss of life.

The Government Pleader submitted a desire on the part of Government not to revive the proceedings.

In delivering the judgment, their lordships said: The accused were under the influence of religious excitement and faction; and the Sessions Judge, in his judgment of appeal, seems to have been of opinion that the riot made in the presence of the District Magistrate was not premeditated, no deadly weapons were used or found, but only sticks and stones. The killing of a number of rioters is not alleged to have been such a result as they can be supposed to have been contemplated. It is not a case of men arming themselves with deadly weapons and going forth to do acts by means thereof which they know will be resisted, and which under some circumstances call for the use of deadly weapons by the officers bound to maintain the authority of her Majesty and the laws. Under these circumstances, and giving weight to the statement made on behalf of the Government, the court thinks it inexpedient to take action.

IN America ladies are taking kindly to cigarette smoking, but, with characteristic daintiness, they demand the smallest and most costly "smoke" to be had. The popular form of these daintily-got-up cigarettes is a "whiff" of about two inches in length, delicately perfumed, and put up in white and gold paper. There has been a great sale for these, and an enterprising New York dealer, who has opened a shop solely for the sale of ladies' cigarettes, is doing well with this brand alone. As quality and not quantity is the chief desideratum, they are not at all cheap, and perhaps the fascinating little boxes in which they are put up are somewhat extravagant. The great objection appears to be the dislike to having the odour of tobacco linger about afterwards, and various devices are adopted to prevent the tobacco from touching the lips and fingers of the fair smoker. Indeed, the latest cigarette-holder does not allow the smoke to enter the mouth at all.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·703	Calm	5	100·0	77·4	38	...	1·89	−0·90
Agra	29·718	NW	6	100·5	75·3	42	...	0·21	−1·09
Cawnpore	29·700	WNW	7	101·9	71·1	49	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·698	W	7	104·1	72·3	30	...	0·75	−1·18
Jhansi	29·719	SW	2	105·6	80·3	30	...	0·55	−0·98
Jacobabad	29·784	NNW	6	101·5	76·1	28	...	0·16	−0·75
Karachi	29·790	ESE	9	91·3	76·0	80	...	0·14	−1·37
Jeypore	29·730	Calm	3	104·8	79·4	47	...	0·31	−1·30
Ajmere	29·755	W	3	108·9	72·6	35	...	0·07	−1·26
Deesa	29·752	WNW	8	111·0	77·0	24	...	...	−0·54
Ahmedabad	29·760	NW	3	110·3	78·1	30	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·760	NW	12	102·6	74·4	40	...	0·14	−0·26
Rajkot	29·785	NW	9	108·9	71·8	60	...	0·03	−0·51
Veraval	29·776	NNW	10	84·0	71·3	51	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·753	WNW	5	99·8	73·6	26	...	0·02	−1·01
Indore	29·766	Calm	3	105·0	72·1	36	...	0·18	−0·96
Saugor	29·726	SE	3	102·9	73·4	25	...	0·44	−2·03
Jubulpore	29·752	E	3	103·0	70·6	29	...	0·10	−3·52
Hoshangabad	28·796	NE	3	106·4	74·8	32	...	0·25	−1·70
Khandwa	29·759	WNW	5	109·7	78·0	23	...	0·12	−1·25
Raipur	29·753	SSW	5	106·5	82·5	26	...	0·12	−2·10
Nagpur	29·749	Calm	5	109·2	76·8	41	...	0·33	−2·65
Amraoti	29·721	SE	7	104·8	78·3	32	...	...	−2·33
Akola	29·741	SW	4	110·1	72·7	23	...	...	−2·83
Surat	29·782	Calm	c	101·2	78·6	63	...	...	−0·35
Malegaon	29·761	WNW	8	107·3	77·1	75	...	...	−1·25
Bombay	29·818	S	11	87·8	79·4	83	...	0·06	−0·86
Poona	29·779	W	11	106·5	76·8	44	...	0·74	+0·39
Ahmednagar	29·759	N	8	104·4	70·4	52	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	29·776	Calm	2	107·6	76·7	38	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·764	SW	5	106·7	76·9	53	...	0·71	−1·50
Ratnagiri	29·820	SSW	5	89·9	80·8	77	...	1·31	+0·51
Belgaum	29·797	Calm	3	101·2	69·7	71	...	0·63	−2·45
Karwar	29·800	E	5	89·3	79·5	79	...	0·44	−2·38
Mangalore	29·817	Calm	3	90·3	80·9	72	...	1·79	−1·94
Calicut	29·805	NE	6	90·2	74·0	90	0·17	4·39	−2·80
Cochin	29·797	NNE	L	89·2	76·1	87	0·57	3·25	−4·02
Bangalore	29·838	SSE	8	91·3	70·3	77	...	2·90	−2·00
Secunderabad	29·754	W	3	103·2	74·3	47	...	1·27	−1·65
Masulipatam	29·798	S	9	94·1	81·2	81	...	0·83	−7·71
Bellary	29·788	Calm	3	105·2	77·3	51	...	0·72	−0·45
Cuddapah	29·778	SE	L	104·2	79·4	59	...	0·07	+0·07
Madras	29·800	E	5	89·6	79·4	81	...	0·17	...
Coimbatore	29·826	W

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols at 109 7-8; but in other Stock Exchange quotations there was no change. The price of Bar Silver also was unaltered, at 31¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ‡ cent higher, at 68‡ cents per oz.; with Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ‡ per cent., to 101‡; Extra Paris Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·21.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 2,220,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 30‡s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 34‡s. per 406 lbs., business done, same shipment, to Hamburg, market steady.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; but arrival quotations were unchanged in all positions. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York also an advance of 1-16 cent took place, at 7 15-16 cents, in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but June Futures were only one point higher, at 7·67 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the figures to date compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	25,000	10,000
Three days' do.	35,000	59,000	25,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	4,764,000	7,219,000	5,452,000

A moderate amount of business has been done in Cotton here to-day, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The purchases for export sum up about 1,000 bales, consisting of 400 each of Bengal, at Rs. 154-70; and Amreli, at Rs. 199; and 100 each of Dhumargaum, at Rs. 190; and Gawra, at Rs. 167‡; while the mills have taken 1,400 bales, made up of 500 Khandwa, at Rs. 185; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 165-8; Jalgaum, at Rs. 177; Dhulia, at 171‡; and Bhusawal, at Rs. 176‡; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 165-7 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—In both these markets also a moderate amount of business has been reported for account of exporters, the feeling having been steady, and prices all the same as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,720 bales.
Wheat	18,682 cwts.
Linseed	20,762 "
Rapeseed	17,954 "
Gingellyseed	6,277 "
Poppyseed	5,325 "
Groundnuts	1,158 "
Castorseed	2,851 "
Rice	3,086 "

FREIGHTS remain dull, with rates unchanged. Business is reported for May shipment of Seeds to Antwerp, at 9s., and the same cargo to Hull, at 9s. 6d. per ton; and of Seeds to Hamburg and Bremen at 10s. per ton. An April-loading steamer is reported chartered at home for here at 9s. per ton for one choice port.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of both classes of Paper having been reported placed early in the day; but the Bazaar continuing steady buyers at the above rate, the quotation for Telegraphic receded to 1s. 2 11-32d., at which, however, the enquiry ceased, the market closing quiet, as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 3-8d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·52‡	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been week to-day and rates receded to 107 5-8 for Money and Account, at which they remained until near the close, when a further decline of 1-8th per cent. was established, the final quotation having been 107‡ in both positions.

SHARES.—There has again been some slight movement in the market to-day more in favour of sellers than buyers. The changes shown in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, Manockjee Petit, and Queen Mills; of Rs. 5 each in Jewraj Baloo, Khatao Makunjee, Oriental, and Western India; and a decline of Rs. 10 in China Mills, and of Rs. 5 in Sassoon. In Presses, New Berar are Rs. 5 higher; Mofussil Co., Rs. 2‡; and Hingoli, Re. 1‡; Kemp and Co., have advanced Rs. 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Chaplin, Lt, Bengal, 8th B Cavalry, on leave, from Allahabad
Knight, Vets-Lt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Allahabad.
Bell, Major, Bengal, on leave, from Deoli.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Bengal, Pol Dept, on leave, from Gwalior.
Grant, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Seaforth Highl, on leave, from Deolali.
Maizy, Lt-Col, Punjab, 30th P I, on leave, from Peshawar.
Mackenzie, Lt, Punjab, on retirement, from Simla.
Hayes, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Kirkday, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, to join, to Sirur.

MARCH 29.

Cosserly, Lt, Bo, 21st B L, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 31.

Foster, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Young, Lt, Punjab, 10th B I, on duty, to Jhelum.
Leckie Col, Bo, 19th B L, to rejoin, to Poona.
Goran, Major, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, from leave, to Allahabad.

APRIL 1.

Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, H P, on completion of unemployment, to England.
Jackson, Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, to England.
Brand, Lt, Bo, V. B L I, on leave, to England.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Battiscombe, Capt, 9th Bo I, on duty, to Kirkee.
Geddes, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.
Symon, 2nd Lt, Bo R A, on leave to Japan.
Hayes, Capt, Bo 2nd Middlesex on leave to Australia.
Binham, Lt, Bengal Essex Regt on leave to England.
Watson, Capt, Bengal Manchester Regt on leave to England.
Raitt, Capt, Bengal 7th Bo L, to join the Lucknow.
Molesworth, Lt, Bengal D of C L I, on leave to England.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Bengal Pol Dept, on leave to England.
Nobel, 2nd Lt, Bengal Yorks Regt from leave to Deolali.
Mardall, Capt, Punjab, 17th B C, on leave to London.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING R V A.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

1. With reference to Order No. 1 of yesterday, Gr. Eskin is appointed a-Br. and Br. Brandon is posted to No. 4 Subdivision No. 1 Company and not as stated therein.
2. Leave of absence for 3 months from 4th May 1895 has been granted to Lt. H. W. Barrow.
3. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into Store at the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible. A Sergeant Instructor will attend at the Byculla Head-quarters from Tuesday till Friday the 7th, 8th 9th, and 10th instant to receive arms of members of No. 2 Company. After that date all arms, &c., must be sent to the Fort Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. Captain Place's Shooting Prizes will be competed for by "C" Co. at 6-45 a.m. on Friday the 3rd instant and on another day which will be notified hereafter.
3. The competitions for the "Presidency Medal" and "Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup" will be held at Coorla on Monday the 6th instant at 6-45 a.m. Members competing for these will wear uniform. The distance will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of Rounds one sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position.—Standing at 200 yards any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring.—Regulation.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Capt. F. W. English. Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Cr. Sergts. H. Black, J. E. Keess, E. W. Thomas, E. Sands, E. W. Fern, W. J. Knight, Sergts. T. A. McKinnon, W. H. Brewer, Lce Sergt. C. S. Smith, Corporals G. Marks, T. Thurley, E. Baird, Lce Corporals, O. M. P. Clyne, and A. G. Boylette, and Vol. H. Row.

4. Targets &c. will be ready at 6 a.m. on Saturday) the 4th instant for members who may wish to practice at Coorla for the Presidency Medal Competition.
5. The Company squads competing for the Drill Prizes presented by Lord Harris and Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley, A.-D.-C., will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground as under :—

Cadets.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 4th instant.
Adults.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

6. Government Resolution No. 1474, dated 28th March 1896 is published for information :—Capt. F. W. English, Bo. Vol. Rifles is granted six months leave out of India from the 25th April 1896.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TODD.—At Wellington, New Zealand, very suddenly, from heart disease, William Todd, late of the Survey of India Department (retired), in his 58th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRBRIDGE.—March 18, at Simla, the wife of D Birbridge, of a daughter.
COOKE.—March 24, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of A Cooke, Esq, of a son.
RICHARDSON.—March 25, at Ferozepore, the wife of Capt H L Richardson, 14th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KEMMIS—ELTON.—February 25, at St Andrew's, Bath, by the Rev F La Trobe Foster, John H W S Kemmis, son of J O Kemmis, Esq, late Captain, 15th Regiment, to Maude Mary, daughter of Colonel Roberts William Elton H M's Indian Army, of Livingstone, Alberta, Canada.

DEATH.

FRASER.—March 26, at St Michael's High School, Coorjee, Bankipore, Walter Francis, the eldest and dearly loved son of Lieut S Fraser (retired), aged 12 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

WITH a revenue of one hundred and nine millions sterling, and the mightiest and most ubiquitous fleet in existence, England may well renounce entangling alliances to enjoy that splendid isolation on which the enthusiastic Canadian Senator congratulated her. Now that the British people are fully aroused at last to our international perils—industrial and political,—we may anticipate with confidence a great rise in power and status in the immediate future. The immense wealth of the Mother-country so opportunely made manifest to friends and enemies by a revenue which has reached without effort an amazing and unprecedented total, and the inexhaustible resources of the rest of the Empire, more than justify Lord Beaconsfield's proud boast that Great Britain need not fear a second campaign in a war necessary for the defence of her interests or her honour. While remembering this it is permissible to hope that the means of carrying war to a successful issue may prove the guarantee of continued peace. The consciousness of a reserve of strength equal to any emergency will, it may be hoped, steady public opinion, and enable one of the strongest administrations yet seen to deal with difficulties as they arise, not only with firmness, but with prudence. The British Government can afford to act with deliberation. Diplomacy has free scope when acknowledged strength is behind it. We have had some striking instances of the success which can be achieved by the well-considered and skilful application of diplomatic pressure within the last few months. Without firing a shot, Russia found means to deliver the Liaotung Peninsula from the Japanese, who had waged a successful war to acquire it. Without a naval demonstration in the Levant, she succeeded in making her influence as paramount in the Near East as in the Far East. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* Why should not British diplomacy prove as efficacious as Russian? Prince Lobanoff has the rare faculty of turning to practical account the influence which the indisputable military strength of a great Empire confers on its representatives. Why should not Lord Salisbury make an equally effective use of the potentialty of power latent in the mightiest fleet the wondering ocean has ever beheld? Whatever the cause, the giant strength of the British Empire has not been so presented to Venezuela, the United States, to Turkey, to China, to the Mahdists, who have for ten years been threatening the frontiers of Egypt. In each and all of these cases our diplomacy has been either dilatory or precipitate, peremptory or unfecided. Ten years ago, the Abyssinians were waging successful war against the Mahdists. Had they been given Kassala and Massowah, they would have been the allies of Egypt, and crushed the Mahdi. "We invited Italy to take possession of Massowah, and now King Menelik, having defeated the Italians, is helping the Mahdists to re-take Kassala." That is the result of short-sighted diplomacy.

The Cabinet have ordered 5,000 troops to the Cape to be in readiness to deal with any emergency that may arise. It is quite time to take military precautions in South Africa. The Matabeles have been remarkably prompt in turning to account the opportunity so fatuously given them by Dr. Jameson and the officers who led the military police of Rhodesia on a wild goose chase to Krugersdorp. They have succeeded in supplying themselves with plenty of arms, and are massing their forces for an attack on Buluwayo, which is short of arms and has only one month's supplies; at least one district has been devastated, and the settlers—happily few in number—have been massacred and mutilated. A general rising of the natives is feared, indeed has already taken place, for all the tribes outside a radius of fifteen miles from Buluwayo have revolted, and communications with the South are threatened. Of course, *tout peut se retablir.* The Cape Mounted Rifles, the Natal Mounted Rifles, the Pondoland Mounted Rifles, which Colonel White told the Chartered Mounted Police would, if necessary, come to their help at Johannesburg, are fortunately available for the suppression of the anarchy in Rhodesia. At least we may hope that they can be spared for that purpose from their proper spheres of duty. It would not do to denude Pondoland and Natal of the Military Police kept up to maintain order amongst the Kaffir and Zulu tribes who vastly outnumber the whites throughout well-nigh the whole of South Africa. Cape Colony, with an area a little larger than that of the German Empire, has a population of a million and a-half, of which but 378,000 are classed as Europeans. Natal has a population of 47,000 Europeans, supplemented by 40,000 Indian traders and coolies to some half-a-million natives, spread over an area of twenty thousand square miles. In Basutoland, the Europeans, chiefly missionaries and their families, Government servants, and a few traders, number less than six hundred, while the natives are little less than a quarter-of-a-million. It is by no means clear that with such a disproportion between the Africans and whites it would be prudent to send the Military Police to restore order in Matabeleland. That duty now devolves on the Imperial Government, the Chartered Company having been deprived of the control of the Military Police—of which such an unexpected use was made. The Chartered Company—which means Mr. Cecil Rhodes—has asked the Government to send five hundred men from the Cape to reinforce Buluwayo. That is about the exact number of the Chartered Police which followed Dr. Jameson in his wild raid. There is no confirmation of the rumour current in London that Indian troops will be employed to restore order in Rhodesia. The Bombay regiment now at Mombassa will probably be sent South when its present task is accomplished. The construction of the Uganda Railway has not been interfered with so far by the rising in that neighbourhood.

BREVITY is not one of the virtues which the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha carry into the representations which from time to time they address to the Powers-that-be on questions of public policy. The fourteen quarto pages of small print in which they have stated their views to the Government of India in regard to the Jury Bill, like most of the Sabha's memorials, is a document displaying great research and polemical ability on the part of its draftsmen. But if exhaustiveness had been sacrificed for the sake of promptitude, and the memorial had been one-half or one-fourth of its present size, the probability is that it would have reached Government in time to have been of some practical value. The representation, although dated March 14, is mainly occupied in proving the injustice and hatefulness of a legislative proposal which was formally abandoned on the 13th of the previous month. It would seem that the document was drafted though not dated before Sir Alexander Miller withdrew the clause of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which would have enabled Judges to require special verdicts from juries. Many a man, on finding that the point for which he had been putting forth his literary powers in private had been granted, would lock up his essay with a thankful heart, and would not pour his grape shot of argument into a capitulated fortress. But Mr. Patvardhan, the chairman, and Mr. V. K. Jalanpurkar, one of the honorary secretaries of the Sabha, having laboured at the representation for days, had too paternal an interest in their joint production to allow it to die still-born, just because the situation which led to its production had entirely changed. The temptation to give to an admiring world the results of their cogitations was too great to be resisted, and they determined that the document should see the light of day. For was it not a deputation of the Sabha that drew from Lord Elgin when at Poona the first announcement that the Government of India had an open mind on the subject? It was, and therefore the chairman and secretary seem to have argued it would never do for such iniquitous legislation as Sir Alexander Miller had brought forward to be cast aside, without having the anathemas of the Sabha pronounced upon it. Of course, some explanation was required, and it has accordingly been given in one of the concluding paragraphs, which states that "while the above observations were made ready for the press," Sir Alexander Miller had notified the intention of Government to withdraw the clause against which the memorial is almost entirely directed. "The Committee must, however, observe," continues the representation, "that even after a careful re-consideration there was found no reason which called for any change in the statement of the views and conclusion on the subject already made therein."

But for its belated appearance the document would be well worthy of careful study, for although some of its arguments will not bear the test of close investigation, it is on the whole a clear and well-reasoned statement of the objections which exist in the minds of educated Indians against any tampering with the jury system. The executive of the Sabha are to be congratulated upon the careful study of the recommendations of the Jury Commission which has enabled the framers of the memorandum to show that the clause for requiring special verdicts and some other provisions of the bill as originally framed are contrary to the recommendations of the Commission. Of course, the opinions of experts on subjects they have closely investigated are of great value, especially when they are authoritatively set forth in blue books. But the Sabha, and indeed most Indian associations holding advanced political views, seem to attach somewhat undue importance to pronouncements of this kind. Their theory seems to be that when a Commission has expressed its opinion, legislation on the lines indicated in its report should at once be proceeded with. It is the function of Commissions to collect evidence and to base thereon the advice they give to the responsible authorities as to the lines upon which they deem it desirable that legislation should proceed. But there is no hard and fast obligation on the part of Government to adopt in every detail the suggestions thus made. No politician in Great Britain would ever think of doing so, for familiarity has bred contempt for Royal Commissions, so that the proposals of "the trusty and well-beloved" gentlemen forming them often remain hung up for years without having any practical effect whatever. Here, where Commissions are less numerous, and public opinion cannot be so accurately gauged, far more attention is paid to their recommendations. But in all cases the Government of India has to look at the questions raised by Commissions on broader and more general lines than can be expected from a body of experts. Desirable therefore as it is that legislation should in the main follow the recommendations of Commissions, it is quite conceivable that the financial and other interests of the general public might suffer seriously for the benefit of a particular class or interest, if the theory that the recommendations of experts must be carried into law in their entirety became an accepted axiom of administration. Probably, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha would be the first public body to complain, if this theory, on which their arguments are so constantly based, was acted upon, say, in the case of a Commission of military experts who advised another costly expedition across the North-West Frontier, or of a financial Commission that came to the conclusion that the exchange compensation allowance to European officers should be based on a higher scale. As a remarkable instance of the dexterity of the executive of the Poona Sabha in trotting out its pet theories on every conceivable occasion, we may mention the skilful introduction into the memorandum of an argument in favour of the entire exclusion of covenanted civilians from the Assistant and District Judgeships. Can it be that it was the inclusion of this argument in the memorandum which made the executive of the Sabha so anxious to give a terrible castigation to the lion of "special verdicts," although it has died a natural death?

THE annual Administration Report of the Bombay Abkari Department, issued yesterday, shows that in the official year 1894-95 the gross revenue increased by Rs. 2,80,860, the largest part being derived from country-liquor. That portion of the increase which is credited to Bombay is to some extent a fictitious one, as the proceeds during 1893-94 were materially interfered with by the closing of the liquor shops during the riots, and the comparison is somewhat misleading without explanation. The raising of the still-head duty in Nasik led to increased revenue there; good seasons contributed to the bulk in Poona and Belgaum, whilst in Kolaba the sales of liquor ran up by forty thousand rupees, owing, we are assured, to the collapse of the Temperance movement. Broach, Thana, and Dharwar report decreases, but there is no attempt to claim the spread of temperance principles as in any way accounting for this. The seasons were bad, the people had less money to dispose of, and they wisely curtailed their liquor bills. The revenue from imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors, excised at tariff rates, shows only the slight increase of Rs. 2,274, and this rise is due almost wholly to larger receipts from duty on malt liquors issued from the brewery at Dapuri, the revenue from which is growing. The revenue from intoxicating drugs for the year is also shown to have been heavier; Nasik, Dharwar, and Kolaba, where the people's moral standard collapsed along with the Temperance Society, contributing extensively to the total. The incidence of abkari taxation per head of population, however, is not so great in those districts as in others. In Bombay, for example, it amounts practically to three rupees, while in Kolaba it is but ten annas, in Dharwar six, and in Nasik four. Surat and Thana work out to thirty and eighteen annas, respectively; but in all the other districts the incidence is remarkably small, the Panch Mahals being a little over two annas, whilst Kaira has the proud position of being most temperate of all her people, contributing but half-an-anna per head per annum towards the revenue for intoxicating liquors. In Khandeish the drinking habits of the people are undergoing a change which Mr. Cumine is at a loss to account for. The farmer in the western talukas has been selling below the maximum price allowed by the license with a view to checking illicit practices, and there is reason to believe that more attention has been bestowed on the working of the farm by the farmer and his subordinates than was the case in the previous year. But there has been a marked decrease in the sale of the stronger spirit and an increase in the sale of the weaker. Perhaps the Collector will have discovered the cause by next year, but at present he admits himself non-plussed. The figures under the heading "imports of foreign liquor" show that Indian brewed ale is gradually displacing imported, the imports of foreign ale having fallen off by thirty-two thousand gallons, whilst the issues from the Dapuri brewery were larger by thirty-four thousand. There has been no enhancement of the taxation on imports, so there is every reason to believe that the local industry thrives on its own merits. Notwithstanding the sickly rupee and the dulness generally of trade, Europeans in India continue to enjoy the good things of this life, and the imports of champagne and other sparkling wines show an appreciable increase. Wines of other sorts show a decline, but that was due rather to heavy imports the previous year, in view of an expected rise in the duties, rather than to smaller sales.

GOVERNMENT have circulated to all their servants in the departments a letter addressed to them by the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, Bombay, in which that gentleman states that he will be happy to give Government officers, proceeding on leave this year, and intending to visit the National Hungarian Millennium Exhibition—to be open from May to October next at Budapest—letters of introduction to the Committee of the Exhibition, who will be only too

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Reuter learns that the Government will send five thousand men to the Cape as soon as possible, to be ready for any emergency that may arise.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BULUWAYO.

The Chartered Company have asked the Government to send five hundred men from the Cape to reinforce Buluwayo.

THE MATABELE RISING EXTENDING.

It is officially stated that the Matabeles are massing their forces in the Matopo Hills.

Communications with the South are threatened, and the country outside fifteen miles from Buluwayo has revolted.

The defenders of Buluwayo are short of arms, and have only one month's supplies.

The Matabeles, on the other hand, have plenty of arms.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

M. Bourgeois, speaking in the Senate, this evening, said the agreement between France and Russia was never more complete or more cordial than at present, and that Russia firmly supported France in regard to Egypt.

Negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Dongola Expedition, he said, were still proceeding.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir John Gorst introduced the New Education Bill, the main features of which are increased aid to voluntary schools and the provision of separate religious instruction, if required.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounts to one hundred and nine millions sterling.

The principal increases are in Estates and Stamp duties.

HONOURS FOR SIR FRANCIS SCOTT.

Colonel Sir Francis Scott has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath, and raised to the rank of Major-General for his services in Ashantee.

RECEPTION OF ARCHBISHOPS AT ROME.

The Pope, yesterday, received the Archbishops of Colombo and Madras.

THE NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, took over charge at Simla, to-day.

THE CALCUTTA EXODUS.

The Army Head-quarters moved to Simla, yesterday, and all communications should be addressed to Simla from that date.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer D. Balduino sailed, for Bombay, at 4 p.m.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 31.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 1.

The Orient mail steamer Cuzco, from Australia, and French mail steamer Sydney, from Aden, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Alphee left Karachi, for Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, and is expected to arrive here, to-day, at about 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	31½

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	2	19 p.m.	...	35
Teheran	1	2	5½ p.m.	...	14
Suez	1	2			

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1st April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	..	1
" Karachi	...	39	..	1
" Madras	..	37	..	1

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN STEAMER RAFFAELLE RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Raffaelle Rubattino, Commander G. Parodi, will sail to-day. From Bombay to Genoa :—

Lieut H P Knight
Mrs Bedford
Mrs Mortimer and child
Mr R W Blair
Mr C A H Wood
Mrs Wood and child
Mr R F Chilselm
Mrs Chilselm
Mrs Comfort
Mr Metcalfe
Mrs Metcalfe
Mrs Evans and child
Captain W Crowder
Mrs Growder and 3 children
Captain Loudon
Mrs London
Mr A Felici
Mr C Roberts
Mrs Roberts
Mr A Myun
Mrs Varen
Mrs Younghusband
Rev W Schoolbred
Mrs Schoolbred
Mr J H Cox
Mrs Cox
Col A F Fletcher
Mrs Fletcher
Miss Fletcher
Mr H LeMesurier
Mrs LeMesurier, infant and nurse
Col W L Samuell
Mr G de Souza
Mr J D Powvala
Col G Strahan
Miss Strahan
Mr Pereira
Mrs and Misses, Pereira
Mr G Zaccharias
Mr Maclaren
Mrs Maclaren
Two Misses Maclaren
Fr Barlone
Fr Vincenzo
Fr Vitale
Miss Filose
Mr W B Jamesoa
Mr Jackson
Mr W H Hudson
Mrs Hudson
Col John Mitchell
Mrs E Jahier and infant
Miss Jahier
Mr M T Caroll
Mrs Caroll and child
Mrs Lawrence
Mr L Lawrence
Mr H Bill
Mrs Cruickshank
Mr Harrissiadis
Mrs Harissiridis and two children
Miss Giffen
Rev Serafini
His Grace The Most Rev Fr Pesci
Mr W C Lockart Mure
Mrs Lockart Mure
Mr Cornish
Mrs Cornish and two children
Mrs E F Cambier and infant
Two Misses Cambier
Master Cambier
Mr Orton
Lieut W F Smith
Mrs Smith
Mrs Brown
Miss Cartright
Mr W G Thorold
Mr Labin
Lieut Chaplin
Mr Christovulo
Mr Lockwood
Mrs Lockwood
Mr A Wilson
Mr E T De Closey
Lieut H P Knight
Mr A Rossi
Mr J Kemmerling
Mrs A Lisky
Mr C Colonelle
Mr G Pereira

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A LETTER has been addressed by the new Honorary Secretary of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association to members, apologising for the delay in the payment of the last match prizes, and pointing out that a considerable loss has been entailed on the first two matches of the new series. The circular calls upon volunteers to join and support the Association.

HIS brother officers of the Civil Service entertained the Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Lyall at a farewell dinner at Calcutta on Saturday. Mr. Justice Macpherson presided, and the Lieutenant-Governor and thirty-three Civilians were present The proceedings were of a purely private character, the chairman proposing the health of the guest of the evening, which Mr. Lyall duly acknowledged.

THE three vacant Commissionership in the North-West Provinces have finally been allotted as foliows : Mr. Hardy goes to the Rohilkhand Division, Mr. E. B. Alexander to Gorakhpur, and Mr. F. Mulock to Fyzabad. Mr. H. N. Wright, Joint Magistrate at Allahabad, becomes Collector of the Shahjehanpur District on Mr. Mulock's promotion to a Commissionership.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes :—The Budget debate was naturally an occasion of much congratulations and the general opinion here seems heartily to endorae the sentiments expressed by most of those present. The "Heavenly twins" are this time Westland and Brackenbury, and their united efforts towards reducing expenditure while at the same time increasing the efficiency of our armed forces marks them as men of high calibre in the annals of Indian finance.

WITH reference to Tibet and rumours of a demonstration against Nepaul being instigated by the Lamas, a Calcutta correspondent says he has made some enquiries among the Tibetans in Kalimpong, and they laugh at the idea of the Lamas taking any active part in either the internal management or foreign policy of Tibet. The Chinese, they say, are our rajahs : they collect all the tribute, blackmail trade, and generally control the country. It may be assumed with a fair amount of certainty, that our difficulties with Tibet are solely of Chinese origin, and that the Tibetans would be only too glad to transfer their allegiance to the British *raj*.

MR. H. M. KISCH, Postmaster-General, Bengal, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, and the following appointments are made during his absence : Mr. P. Sheridan, Postmaster-General of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade of Postmasters-General, and Mr. C. Stewart Wilson to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bengal.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN J. A. NUNN, C.I.E., D.S.O., Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College, has just published (through Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta). a very useful little pamphlet on "Stable Management," the substance of a lecture delivered to the members of the Punjab Light Horse.

MR. R. S. E R. BRUERE, District Superintendent of Police, Karnal, has just done a very smart piece of work in raiding an encampment on the banks of the Ghaggar in Patiala territory and arresting 83 men suspected of having been concerned in numerous decoities which have recently been puzzling the police both of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

LAST year's capital outlay on irrigation works in the North-West Provinces was Rs. 8,36,00,835, or an excess of Rs. 1,68,705 over the previous year. The largest single item of expenditure was that of Rs. 3,03,414, spent in constructing 104 miles of drainage and a masonry fall on the Ganges Canal. There was a falling off in revenue both from Major and Minor Works, in the former of Rs. 78,188 and in the latter of Rs. 39,928. The total area irrigated was 929,461 acres, which was less than the year before by 715,736 acres. This was accounted for by reason of the well-distributed and ample rainfall throughout the rabi season, which practically did away with all necessity for artificial irrigation. At the end of the year there was a length of navigable canal extending to 535 miles.

A BENARES correspondent announces the death from cholera on Monday of Lieutenant L. T. Oakley, Adjutant of the Ghazipur Volunteers. It appears that the deceased went to dine at Mr. A. R. Wilson, Municipal Resident Engineer's, and took ill at 3 a.m. Surgeon-Major Dempsey was sent for some time after, and at once took him to hospital and attended on him the whole day, but Mr. Oakley never rallied, and died about five that evening. Lieutenant Oakley was very popular, and many officers went to see him during the course of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Roberts, C.S., Commandant of the Battalion and Commissioner of the Division, with Mrs. Roberts, also went to see him and feel his loss very keenly. Major-General H. M. Evans, who came on inspection duty, also visited the hospital and saw Mr. Oakley. The type of cholera from which Lieutenant Oakley suffered was of the most severe form, and not all the unremitting attention and skilful treatment of Dr. Dempsey proved of any avail.

IT is reported that the Calcutta Tramway Company have practically arranged to work their cars with electrical power.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. P. LUKIS has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, vice Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, who goes to Simla as Joint Civil Surgeon.

A HEAVY hore ran up the Hooghly on Sunday, but precautions having been taken in the port no damage is reported to the shipping. A much heavier bore was expected on Monday.

THE Kidderpore fire distress fund now amounts to Rs. 17,222, the Viceroy among others having contributed towards it. Subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 25,000 have been promised.

THE cholera epidemic continues to create panic in Calcutta, and the Health Officer of the Municipality has issued a notice to all private practitioners in the city to help in reporting all cases and in doing all in their power to stamp out the disease.

THE following distribution has been made of the sum of Rs. 30,000 entered in the Estimates of 1896-97 for grants to Volunteer corps for providing armouries, magazines, head quarters, &c. — Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, Rs. 5,461 ; Moulmein Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 4,496 ; South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Rs. 4,426 ; Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 4,326, 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, Rs. 4, 136, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, Rs. 4,000, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, Rs. 1,800, Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 816, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 539.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Mr. Risley presented the Budget Statement. The surplus of receipts over expenditure during the current year is expected to be Rs. 12, 29,000 as against an anticipated deficit of about one lakh. This improvement is due to the restoration of the contributions levied by the Imperial Government, to the increase in railway receipts owing to a brisk jute traffic, and decrease in exchange compensation allowance. Bengal will begin the new financial year with a balance of about 55¼ lakhs, and will spend 467 lakhs, giving a closing balance next year of 24 lakhs. The expenditure upon civil works alone will be 13¼ lakhs—a very large sum, which the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, will make up to some extent for the severe economy imposed by the financial necessities of several years past.

WE much regret to announce the death at Calcutta on Saturday of Mr. Archie Hills, whose name has long been familiar all over Bengal and Upper India aa a fine sportsman and the most hospitable of hosts. The pigsticking meets at Pankabari have a renown unequalled in the annals of Indian sport, and Mr. Archie Hills gave many distinguished visitors a chance of taking their first spear under his guidance. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends, for he had all the qualities which excite the admiration and esteem of his countrymen in India.

DURING the Chitral expedition a Bajouri, who had risen to the rank of havildar in an Indian regiment, was on furlough at his village. He was called upon to join the force assembled to meet General Low, but he did not see his way clear at all. He took the most sensible course open to him, and sent a letter to his Colonel in which he explained his position, pointing out that he was threatened with various pains and penalties if he refused to enrol himself under Umra Khan, and at the same time acknowledging that if he fought against the Sarkar he ran all the risks attaching to desertion. He asked for advice, and a reply was sent counselling him to report himself in the British camp at the earliest possible opportunity. The answer would seem to have reached him, for he duly put in an appearance and he is stil serving with his regiment.

A NATIVE woman in Bangalore has been giving herself out as the goddess of fire, and has been securing a number of converts. The Bangalore police were unbelievers. and her deityship is now in jail, waiting for the doctor's opinion as to her sanity.

A CORRESPONDENT tells the Bangalore *Daily Post* that the four Belgian noblemen who were recently sporting in South India had some of the flesh of a tiger roasted, and pronounced it "excellent eating." The taste of those gentlemen was, of course, "made in Belgium."

A TELEGRAM reports the death of the Maharani of Bettiah. The Maharaja, it will be remembered, died without male issue, and the Maharani had not selected an heir. Her death, therefore, means complications of no ordinary character.

THE work on the Amherst-Siam Boundary has been progressing most favourably and the representatives of the British Commission are expected to return to Rangoon shortly *via* Moulmein. It is reported that no difficulty has so far been experienced in amicably settling any points of dispute with the Siamese officials, who have been most affable and friendly.

A JEMADAR of the 6th Bombay Cavalry named Nasir Khan, who was on leave at his village Hangu, near Kohat, was shot dead on Friday. The actual perpetrator of the murder has not yet been traced.

AN official press note issued from the Burma Secretariat on Saturday afternoon says that a report has been received that Mr. Ross and his force have recovered near Kyangyi all the captives taken in the recent Yindu raid on Salegyin. The raiders are said to have dispersed, and the force is pursuing the ring-leaders. Only villages on the Che stream are said to have been concerned in the raid.

THE Government of India have decided to take steps to secure a friendly conference with the Tibetan authorities in order to obtain an exact idea of their views regarding the frontier. Mr. Claude White, the British Agent in Sikkim, will probably be deputed to meet any representative that the lamas may send down from Lhasa to discuss matters. An effort will at the same time be made to arrange for the existing trade convention being loyally observed.

AT K—Factory the other day at a pigstick, writes a correspondent, no pigs having been put up, a couple of the riders went after a buck, which gave a tremendous run as deer generally do, and was brought back almost to the spot where it started from. It eventually swam some water and was standing on the edge in a little watgr when the elephants that were following the riders with the fair on-lookers came up. W. D. got off his elephant, took his spear and aproached the place where the buck was standing, on slaughter bent, when, lo and behold, with a great cry the buck disappeared, a slight ripple on the surface of the water showing where it had been last seen in the jaws of an alligator. W. D. now returned to his seat a sadder but a wiser man.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Gayer, and Dr. Dyson, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, returned to Calcutta on Wednesday at week 12-45 p.m. after a somewhat evenful journey over the Eastern Bengal portion of the railway line. The ordinary mail train in which the party were travelling left Damukdia Ghat at the usual hour and was running to time, when intelligence was received on arrival at Porada that a goods train from Goalundo had been derailed at Halsa, the next station, that several waggons were smashed up, and the line badly blocked. Mr. Adie, the District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Pughe, the Inspector-General of Railway Police, who were escorting the Lieutenant-Governor, at once went off on the engine to the scene of the accident, and seeing that it would be several hours before the line could possibly be cleared, wired to Kanchrapar for a "special" to take the passengers on to Calcutta. In the meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor and party and the other passengers proceeded to Halsa, where they had to wait on the platform for nearly three hours. The first train to arrive on the Calcutta side of the accident was a goods train with a few third-class carriages attached. These were detached at once and took the passengers on to meet the "special." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor travelling in the brake-van, and the rest of the passengers, including their servants, in the third-class carriages, Mr. Adie himself driving the engine, and Mr. Pughe acting as guard. The "special" was met at Bogula and got into Sealdah at 12-45 p. m., thus making up more than an hour and a-half from Halsa.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S statement that the new loan this year is to be raised at the rate of 3 per cent. has scarcely raised a comment, and it was evidently clearly anticipated in the money market from the outset. Instead of producing a drop in Government paper, the announcement that four crores would be borrowed in the course of the year ushered in an upward movement—a fact that clearly implied a belief on the part of the holders of 3½ per cents. that the new loan instead of competing with them would make their property more valuable. Who, asks a contemporary, could have imagined only a dozen years ago that India would be able to borrow at 3 per cent. while her 3½ per cents. would stand at over 108 ? It is an agreeable answer to the class of writers that have confidently predicted the bankruptcy of India on so many various occasions in times past, and might serve as a warning for those who are disposed to follow in their footsteps. But the new departure has, of course, only been made possible by Sir James Westland's conversion of the 4 per cents. The masterly way in which that great operation was managed should always secure him the remembrance of the country as it will always signalize the period of his financial administration ; although in these days some may begin to wish that we had one member for Finance and another for Currency.

A DESIRABLE addition to the collection of living animals at the London Zoo will, it is said, probably be shortly made in the shape of a young gorilla. The animal is at present in the Gardens "on deposit," but will very likely be purchased by the Society. It is now some years since a tiny baby gorilla was on view at the Regent's Park, and there must be but few persons who have ever regarded the swarthy countenance of the most interesting of the men-like apes. The few specimen is much larger than the last, and is of the softer sex. Both these comparatives are excellent, as they argue in conjunction with the milder weather, a reasonable prospect of longevity.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi (nephew of King Humbert), who is an officer on board the Italian man-of-war Cristoforo Colombo, has been feted and made much of at Vancouver's Island. A ball given in his honour by the Mayor and the principal citizens was attended by many hundreds of guests. The Prince speaks English fluently, and is a handsome youth. All the officers of the English garrison were present at the ball, as well as the foreign Consuls, and the officers of the steamship Japan, which was anchored in the port. When the Prince and his suite entered the ball-room the band played the Garibaldian Hymn, being evidently under the impression that they were playing the Italian National Anthem, an incident which much amused his Royal Highness and the other Italian officers.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary ; Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary ; Captain Crawford Walton and Captain Berkeley Levett, Aides-de-Camp ; and his Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, left Bombay, yesterday morning, by the ordinary passenger train for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar. At the request of his Excellency, the departure was kept private, and the attendance of the Heads of Departments was dispensed with. Notwithstanding that, a few gentlemen were present at the Victoria Terminus to see the Governor off. Amongst those present were the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and his Staff ; Kumar Ranjitsingh of Sungeli ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Bombay ; Major J. C. Swann, D.S.O., Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General ; Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay ; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government ; Mr. G. O. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; Rissaldar-Major Sayidullah Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor ; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E. ; Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. Shivji Dharmajee ; and Mr. S. P. Mehta, Private Secretary to the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. A few minutes before the train started, his Excellency, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Levett, A.-D.-C., drove to the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by the above named gentlemen, with whom he shook hands, and then entered the special saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 10-30 a.m. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Excellency. Captain Heneage preceded his Excellency, while Dr. Martin and Risaldar-Major Sayidullah Khan will follow on the 5th instant.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE game, last evening, between Brooks and Anderson, about which there was much talk and pleasant anticipation, was not the severe fight that was generally expected, for while Brooks was playing in his very best form, Anderson was not up to the mark. The result was a win for Brooks by two sets, 6-1 and 6-4, to love.

At the opening of the game Brooks played up strong, and throughout the first set had it all his own way. Anderson returning ball after ball into the net. This may have been due in a great part to the good attack of Brooks, who, from the very first was dead on the ball, his returns being sharp, and as a rule placed out of reach. At the same time it will be admitted that Anderson is capable of a much better show than he made last evening, and had he been as sure as Brooks—as he should have been—a grand game would have been witnessed. Both men are strong players, and in a match of this kind much is expected of such old players as these two.

The second set started in a much more even manner, the score at one time standing at three games all. Brooks then, however, won two games, making the score five games to three. Anderson managed to pull off the next, and the wish seemed to exist that he might pull off the set, undoubtedly with a view to seeing these two meet in a struggle for the conqueror, but Brooks was not to be denied, and won the next game, thus winning the set, and the match.

Brooks' play throughout was exceptionally good, and everything within reach, and many shots that at first sight appeared to be out of reach were treated alike—done for.

In the other game between Besley and Symes, too, there was some very good play, but Besley won easily. Score : 6-2 and 6-2. This leaves Besley and Brooks to play off the final to-day ; and it is no figure of speech to say that all who care to see this game will suffer no disappointment on the score of not seeing a good fight for the cup. Besley has been playing consistently well throughout, and will play game. The memory of the good fight he made for Bombay against the Madras man will still be fresh in the minds of all interested in tennis. Brooks, on the other hand, has, as we have more than once stated, been playing almost, if not quite, up to his old form, and though it is not for us to predict the possible result, we are sage in predicting a grand game, and in expressing the hope that the better man may win.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. H. THOROLD, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

2ND-LIEUTENANT W. S. LESLIE, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been promoted to the 1st Battalion.

LIEUTENANT R. T. MOORE, R. A., Ordnance Department, has been promoted to Captain on the Seconded List.

CAPTAIN C. W. RICHARDSON, R. A., Instructor in Gunnery, Karachi has been transferred in the same capacity to the Hughli Defences.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT A. E. C. KEBLE, A. M. S., has been nominated for service in the Bengal Command and will shortly arrive in India.

LIEUTENANT A. C. HOBSON, 1st Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lieutenant C. C. Renton, proceeded on leave.

COLONEL HILLYARD has taken over charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Bengal, from Colonel Glasgow, who has proceeded to take over the command of the Narbadda District.

IT has been decided to change designation of the various ranks in Viceroy's Bodyguard as follows :—Subadar to be Risaldar ; Jemadar (no change) ; Havildar to be Dafadar ; Naick to be Lance-Dafadar ; Trooper to be Sowar.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants W. F. Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment ; H. Harrison, Yorkshire Light Infantry ; C. H. B. Leess, Wiltshire Regiment ; A. C. Hobson, Royal Lancaster Regiment ; A. E. Sealy, Manchester Regiment ; F. L. Wood, Shropshire Light Infantry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of the undermentioned Ordnance Officers to England on duty, for the purpose of undergoing certain courses of instruction during 1896-97 :—Captain J. D. H. Waller, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class; Captain S.M. Renny, Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore ; Captain M. W. S. Pasley, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ; Lieutenant F. J. Smallwod, Officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE OTTO MARTIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 13th of March, 1895, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge. As no one appeared to show cause against the rule, it was made absolute.

RE BHIMJEE MAKANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an adjournment of the rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw the petition. His lordship adjourned the hearing till the 6th of May next.

RE MAHOMED BANGHI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the usual rule "nisi," and for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges : —Henry Guest ; Thomas Simpleceus Guzeceler and another ; Manekji Pestonji Kulveker ; Mooichand Vassanji ; Raghunath Anandrao Babul, "alias" Vithoba Laxman ; Hormusji Shapoorji Choksi ; Parkha Hakama ; Hiralal Shivshanker ; Fardoonji Aspandiarji Balsara ; and Mathubhai Sunderji.

CAPTAIN C. S. WILLIAMS, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces in Bengal.

HINDU CASTE PREJUDICES.

WRITING on Social and political reform in India the "Social Reformer" says : How an educated man can possibly say he is an opponent of social reform is to me incomprehensible. He is in his daily life unceasingly engaged in breaking down the barriers that hem him in on all sides, and prevent him, and those in whom he is interested, from extricating themselves from the influence of customs and practices that are now considered obnoxious or inconvenient or unnecessary. If he were to say, "I object to this or that particular reform being carried out," I would accept his statement ; but not if he asserted that in his mode of living, in his relations with other men and with the members of his family, he was rigidly following the footsteps of his fore-fathers, and carrying out strictly the injunctions of his religion. Some there are in remote villages in the interior of the country, where English education and Western civilisation have not penetrated, who might truthfully assert this ; but in the cities and towns the so-called orthodox Hindu is constantly committing breaches of law and custom which would have horrified his ancestors, and put him, not very long ago, beyond the pale of Hinduism. I do not allude to such acts and omissions on his part as have been rendered criminal by the existing law of the land, but to such acts and omissions as are entirely under his control, and in respect of which he need not allow himself to be influenced by extraneous opinion. A Brahman professor of law lectures on Hindu law to a class of students the majority of whom are Sudras and a Brahman priest goes to the house of Sudras to expound the sacred scriptures. But what says Manu, the highest authority as to the interpretation of these scriptures ?—

"For he who tells him the law and he who enjoins upon him (religious) observances, he indeed, together with that (Sudra) sinks to the darkness of the hell called Asamurtta (unbounded)."

A Brahman pleader appears in court for a few rupees to defend a low caste man on a charge of having assaulted one belonging to the twice-born castes, conveniently forgetting that :—

"If a man of one birth assault one of the twice born castes, even with virulent words, he ought to have his tongue cut out, for he is of the lowest origin."

Or perhaps he prosecutes a Brahman for stealing the goods of a Sudra, ignoring the text :—

"Whatever exists in the universe is all the property of the Brahman. A Brahman may take possession of the goods of a Sudra with perfect peace of mind, for since nothing at all belongs to this (Sudra) as his own, he is one whose property may be taken away by his master."

A man of high caste, if he is consistent, should not allow even the shadow of a "Maleech" (outcast) to fall upon him. Yet he now travels complacently in a railway train rubbing shoulders with the lowest pariah, whose very touch is pollution. The really orthodox Hindu refuses to allow the well from which he draws water to be polluted by low castes. The political reformer rushes to the first pump and draws the water, or gets his servants to do it for him, utterly regardless of the fact and that a moment before a "chamar" or a sweeper had done the same.

It is needless to multiply instances to prove how commonly so-called orthodox persons infringe caste rules and regulations to suit their own convenience.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

MAGISTERIAL DECISION.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which William Henry Daw, foreman carriage examiner, G. I. P. Ry., stood charged with intent to insult and assault with intent to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Gulbai Cowasji Lungrana, a second class passenger by a railway train between Igatpuri and Byculla, on the 24th January last.

In delivering judgment, his Worship said : The accused is charged under sections 509 and 354 of the I. P. C. with intent to insult and assault with intent to outrage a woman's modesty in a railway carriage while travelling from Deolali to Bombay on the evening of the 24th January. The only direct evidence against the accused was that given by Gulbai, the complainant in the case, who detailed at some length the charge against the accused, in which she stated that the accused not only pulled her dress about, and pressed her hands and cheeks, but did the same to another lady, who was a fellow-passenger. Her evidence was supported by the evidence of three witnesses, who were allowed, under the provisions of the Evidence Act, to corroborate her testimony by statement made to them by the complainant shortly after the alleged assault. They in the main did corroborate her statement, but on one material point there is great discrepancy between the evidence of complainant and that given by the witnesses. She stated in her evidence that she could not say what conversation passed between the accused and her fellow-passenger, as they spoke in English—a language she is not acquainted with ; and yet we have these witnesses stating that the complainant had informed them that the accused had addressed her fellow-passenger, a European lady, and had asked her not only to leave the compartment so as to be alone with the complainant, but had asked her also to arrange with the complainant to visit his bungalow, and that he would give her money. All of this conversation took place in English, a language she was not conversant with. There are other discrepancies, of a minor nature, but they need not be dwelt on. It is to be observed that some time elapsed before any complaint was made to the Agent of the Railway in which the accused is serving. Then written complaints were made both by her husband and herself—he giving as a reason for the delay the sickness of his wife, and she the illness of her husband, as well as acting under advice. She, moreover, then stated that owing to want of proper evidence, and acting under advice given to her husband by good authority, she had given up the idea of prosecuting the matter further ; and endeavoured to account for the two irreconcilable statements by saying the writer who wrote her complaint for her must have misunderstood her statements to him. Not only is the evidence of the complainant without further corroboration, but it is directly contradicted by the evidence of her fellow-passenger, Mrs. Walton, who denied that anything of the kind alleged by the complainant had taken place, either towards complainant or herself. Without this evidence it would be difficult to conceive it possible that if a man intended to commit an act of such extremely grave impropriety, he should endeavour to commit it immediately, in the presence of a third person, but the almost uncorroborated evidence of the complainant, diametrically contradicted as it is by her fellow-passenger, leaves no alternative but the acquittal of the accused. An evil construction might have been placed on the fact of the accused entering, as it appeared at first, a compartment reserved for ladies, but it has been explained that there was no reserved ladies' compartment in this train, and it was stated that there was no light in accused's compartment, and the door between the two compartments opened of itself ; and the accused walked in. This act, although it may be considered a violation of good taste, cannot be considered as a breach of the railway companies' by-laws or regulations ; and it would appear that he was acting within his rights. There is a considerable difference of opinion existing between the witnesses as to the time a complaint was made by the complainant to the guard. The three witnesses complainant spoke to, when requesting their assistance, are all positive that the first station that the complainant could have made the complaint at is the Thana station, while Mrs. Walton and the guard are positive that Coorla was the first station, which would be some distance beyond Thana station ; and I think as the guard officially noted Coorla station as the place at which the complaint was made, his evidence must carry more weight. I think the other witnesses fully believed they were correct, although mistaken, as to that being the station at which the complaint was made. These combined circumstances throw a doubt on the matter, of which the accused should be given the benefit ; but contradicted as the complainant's statement is, I have no alternative but to acquit the accused.

BOMBAY DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.

NATIVE OFFICERS' MATCH.

THE following is the result of the competition for the prize of Rs. 20 and a cup for Officers' Mess :—Winner : Subedar Syed Abbas, 8th Bo.I., 43 points. The other scores were :—

	Points.
Subedar Sakharam Rajaram, 8th Bo. I.	40
Subedar Gunput Kadam, 21st Bo. I.	36
Jemadar Kasiram Pathak, 17th Bo. I.	34
Subedar Hyem Benjamin, 22nd Bo. I.	32

AN index to Hansard's Parliamentary Debates has long been needed. Messrs. H. S. King and Son have at last decided to publish one, and they have in preparation a General Index to the Third Series of Hansard's Debates. This series covers the period between the accession of William IV. and the end of the Session of 1891. As there are some 356 volumes it is no light task that Messrs. King have undertaken. It is expected that the index itself, when published, will make four thick volumes. Messrs. King have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Nancy Bailey, who for five sessions was the indexer of Hansard's Debates, and who has made indexes for many of the Royal Commissions. The index is to be exhaustive, and special pains are to be taken to make the cross references as full and complete as possible. The publishers, who have already gone to considerable expense in editing and preparing the manuscript, do not care to risk any further outlay unless they receive the names of a sufficient number of subscribers to secure them some return. The price of the volumes has been fixed at ten guineas net.

ZARAFI'S COUNTRY.

SIR H. JOHNSTON'S successes seem to have opened up to our use and enjoyment some fine tracts of country possessing features of great natural beauty. The *Zomba Gazette* contains the following description of the district, held until his downfall by the defeated Arab chief Zarafi :—

This may be defined as a triple range of hills running in a north-easterly direction from the middle of Lake Chilwa to the south-east gulf of Lake Nyassa. There is first a low range of foot-hills commencing about 20 miles to the north of Lake Chilwa and running nearly parallel with the shore of Lake Malombe ; then a great hog's-back culminating in Mangoche Mountain and the Castellated Hills, and to the east of the main range a broken series of more or less high moutains (Usui, Lisomba, Unangu, Lipelele.) Further to the east are many isolated mountains in Portuguese territory dotting the Lujenda plain.

Until the recent expedition, no European had ever set foot in Zarafi's country proper, that is to say, on Mount Mangoche, which is a long range about 14 miles in length, including the Castellated Hills, and four miles broad : not, of course, quite isolated, but connected with other ranges, north and south, by outlying spurs. The culminating point of Mangoche is approximately, 5,500 feet above the level of the sea, or about 4,000 feet above the level of Lake Nyasa. To the north of the highest point of Mangoche the mountain slopes rather abruptly to a pass about 1,200 feet below, which is a flattened ridge sloping with undulations into the Lujenda valley on the one side and more abruptly on the other into the Malombe plain. In the centre of this flattened ridge, which is a veritable gate into Central Africa from the east coast, is built Zarafi's town. At the northern end of this remarkable pass rise the two Castellated Hills—extraordinary pyramids of tremendous rounded rocks or boulders, nearly equal in height to Mangoche Mountain. Between these Castellated Hills a steep pass descends to the north-west into a lovely fertile valley through which a road leads over the western range of foot-hills down to the Upper Shire and Lake Nyasa. From the summit of Mangoche Mountain looking down over the pass whereon Zarafi's town is built, north-west from the two Castellated Hills, the arrangement of the mountains bears a fantastic resemblance on a gigantic scale to the head of some colossal extinct two-horned rhinoceros (such as there were in times past), which bore the horns transversely on the end of the nose and not longitudinally as do the existing species. The crest of Mangoche would be the crest of the animal's skull, the flattened pass in which Zarafi's town is built the curious depressed frontal bones of the rhinoceros and the two Castellated Hills the transverse horns on the end of the snout.

There is probably no place in the Protectorate built on such an almost impregnable site, and with such commanding views are Zarafi's. Although flat and ple

spear into his body, which then sunk and has not been recovered. The natives looted the boat of all the stores, threw several rifles and shot-guns into the river, and soon after disappeared in the bush. Braddon, who had gone ahead in charge of two canoes with the Queensland black boys, was brought back. The party recovered their boat, and next day started on the return journey to the coast, which was reached in safety, though after further encounters with the natives. This report of the occurrence was furnished by M. A. Jones, commander of the s. s. Merrie England, to Sir William Macgregor, the Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, and the latter, having made an expedition to the scene of the murder, succeeded in arresting six natives who were identified by one of the miners as having assisted in the murder. In making the arrests it was found necessary to use firearms, and six natives who resisted the constabulary were killed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 21st March, Charles Alfred Montgomery, an inspector of works, Indian Midland Railway, Bhopal, Central Provinces, India, for an automatic self-adjusting rope guide for sheaves or pulleys. Arthur Barker, engineer, of No. 13a, Malta Street, Clerkenwell, in the county of London, for improvements in or connected with vaporisers for oil engines. Kottangulam Gopal Nayakar, proprietor, Basin foundry, Madras city, British India, for improved sugarcane screwed rollers, and improvements in the construction of rollers for a three-roller sugarcane mill. Jacob Atherton, electrical engineer, of Mayfield Huyton, Liverpool, in the county of Lancester, in the kingdom of England, for improvements in or appertaining to treating frozen carcases or the like. Henry Grosselin, engineer, of 16, Rue Drouot, Paris, for improvements in gig mills or raising machines. Jules Amedee Allagnon and Gaston Jules Allagnon, manufacturers, both of 155, Avenue Rouget de l'Isle, Vitry sur Seine, France, for improvements in cigarette-making machines.

A Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under the inventions and Designs Act 1888. William Garlick, engineer, Edward Garlick, architect, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, all of Nesbit Lane, Bombay, carrying on business in co-partnership together under the style and title of Garlick and Company, engineers, for the manufacture of decorative cement flooring tiles. (Filed 29th February 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Lorentz Albert Groth, consulting engineer, of 3, Tokenhouse Buildings, in the city of London, for improved process and apparatus for tanning hides and skins. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897); Philip Henry Holmes, mechanical engineer, of Gardinar, in the county of Kennebec, Maine, one of the United States of America, for the manufacture and production of composition of matter, more especially intended for use for bearings, packing, projectile covers, commutator brushes, or other purposes, where surfaces are in frictional contact. (From 12th January 1896 to 11th Jannary 1897); James Longmore, mill manager, of London, for improvements in or relating to the decortication of rhea, jute, and other fibrous vegatable stems. (From 25th March 1896 to 24th March 1897); Hiram Stevens Maxin mechanical engineer, of Crayford, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements relating to the carburetting or enrichment of coal and other gas and to apparatus therefor. (From 24th March 1896 to 23rd March 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited. Mr. J. B. Alzugaray's invention for a new or improved universal furnace for the fusion and refining of metals, alloys, dross, by the dry process or otherwise. (Specification filed 18th December 1891). Mr. H. G. P. Thorp's invention for a new and improved seed or heel shoe and shave bar for indigo drills (Specification filed 15th December 1891); Mr. O. Flohr's invention for improvements in automatic couplings for railway coaches, trucks, wagons, and like vehicles. (Specification filed 19th December 1891); Major-General A. H. Bogle's invention for improvements in and relating to apparatus for carrying loads on animal's backs chiefly applicable for military purposes. (Specification filed 19th December 1891); Mr. J. F. Bradbury's invention for improvements in carding engines. (Specification filed 21st December 1891); Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram's invention for a cheap and efficient method of making irrigation and other wells in India, and which will be designated "Ganga Ram's patent well." Specification filed 15th December 1890. Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50. Mr. G. Walshe's invention for a bullock yoke. (Specification filed 17th December 1888.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

THE competition for the Club Gold Medal (Scratch) and the Captains' Cap (Handicap) was played off on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th instant, and resulted in Mr. A. F. Simson carrying off both events, with an excellent scrath score of 84. The Cashmere Cup, which is for the best single scratch round over either course during the year, also fell to Mr Simson, as he put in a 41 for the Gold Medal, thus securing the trophy from the five competitors, who had done 42 rounds.

M A F Simson	84	scr	84
D Youngson	90	4	86
C G Newton	98	12	86
Dr Moir	92	4	88
Alex Duff	97	9	88
J G Hewit	102	14	88
L G Dunbar	89	scr	89
R D Murray	99	scr	89
Col J E Sandeman	99	10	89
H C Begg	91	scr	91
E M Shand	91	scr	91
F E Patteson	94	3	91
D S Murray	95	4	91
W Orrell	97	6	91
J H Hechle	98	7	91
W E G C Dickson	99	8	91
A Mitchell	105	14	91
W D Cowan	102	10	92
H Baldwin	104	12	92
C Little	93	scr	93
H Callaway	97	4	93
Dr W Forsyth	99	6	93
G B McNair	99	6	93
D Pero	95	2	93
J F Finlay	106	12	94
C F Beadel	110	16	94
F H E Lamb	95	scr	95
A J Dent	99	4	95
J H Oatts	100	5	95
J Mann	105	8	96
N D La Touche	106	9	97
G G Anderson	114	16	98
A F Bruce	111	12	99
C H Ager	115	16	99
G Pickford	115	16	99

THE PROPOSED KELANI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE staff of surveyors for this work has been appointed, we understand, and, with the exception of a private surveyor—resident up-country it is said, the members of it all belong to the Surveyor General's Department. Some of them have had similar work before, and some have not; and they are under the orders, we regret to say, of Mr. F. J. Waring, the Chief Resident Engineer of railway extensions. They will begin at different points, and the survey is to be pushed on. There are two complete tracings to be made, however, and where the country is rough, the narrow-gauge will deviate from the broadgauge trace, so that the whole undertaking will take between a year and eighteen months. The distance to be surveyed is about 70 miles, which means 140 miles of plans. The country from Colombo through Cotta will be carefully inspected, as, if certain natural drawbacks through the low-lying nature of the land in that district could be overcome, an independent route for the railway into the metropolis could be obtained. This would be particularly convenient if the narrow-gauge were the one adopted, besides tapping a locality teeming with people. The work will be commenced next week; but the difficulties to be encountered are anything but formidable, and the placing of Mr. Waring, highly salaried as he is, in charge, completely over-weights it. A survey that should have been carried out economically, will now, comparatively speaking, be a costly job.—"Times of Ceylon."

THE Watgunge fire, was a very serious affair, says a local correspondent. The numbers of utterly helpless natives burnt out of house and home amount to several thousands. A fund is being raised to help the sufferers, and will no doubt be liberally subscribed to. The site of the burnt village discloses a situation which seems peculiarly well adapted for a railway station, and as such sites about Calcutta are so much wanted and difficult to find, it may be that out of this terrible evil will come good.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harrington Road London, England.

ARMENIA AND HER CHURCH.

ARMENIA, writes the "Churchman," is a country of about 500 miles in extent in both directions, lying in a south-easterly direction between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. It consists for the most part of lofty plateaus, in whose higher elevations are found the fountain-heads of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Araxes rivers. These mountain systems all show evidence of volconic origin, and many of them exhibit extinct craters. The hot mineral springs and the frequent earthquakes that have taken place over the region tell the same tale. The loftiest mountain in the country is Ararat, which rises to an elevation of some 17,000 feet; it dominates the land, and, indeed, has given its name to the entire district. If we look at Isa. xxxvii. 38, where we are told that the two parricides who slew the Assyrian king "escaped into the land of Armenia," we shall find that the word in the original is "Ararat." A most unnecessary change was made by the translators of the Old Testament, which, however, is corrected in the Revised Version. This is the only place in the Bible where we find the word "Armenia," and, as we have seen, it has no right to be there. But is there no other Biblical reference to a country which bordered so closely on other historic lands as Assyria and Media, and lay not so very far from Syria and Northern Palestine? In Gen. x. 3 we read of Togarmah, a son or Gomer, and brother of Ashkenaz and Riphath. As a geographical term, Togarmah has always been connected with Armenia, and a reference to Ezek. xxvii. 14 and xxxviii. 6 will bear out this view. The people here intended, according to Grimm, are the ancient inhabitants of Armenia. This learned authority derives Togarmah from "two elements—'toka," which in Sanscrit is 'tribe,' and Armah (Armenia)"—a view that may well be accepted, says Rawlinson. This latter writer goes on to say: "The Armenian tradition which derived the Haikian race from Thorgau, as it can scarcely be a coincidence, must be regarded as having considerable value." And he points to another clue, that of language: "The existing Armenians, the legitimate descendants of those who occupied the country in the time of Ezekiel, speak a language which modern ethnologists pronounce to be decidedly Indo-European, and thus so far the modern science confirms the Scriptural account." We may find a further connecting link in the character of the trade carried on, according to Ezeziel, with Tyre: "They of the house of Togarmah traded for thy wares with horses, and war-horses and mules." Now, according to ancient authorities, these mountain valleys, in consequence of the vast number horses raised there, gave the character to the country. We learn from Strabo that the horses of the district were held in high estimation "as the celebrated Nisean breed." It remains to be said that the Armenians themselves have from the earliest times associated their race with the house to Togarmah. A name that has also come to the front during the present troubles as a designation for the district is the beautiful title "Anatolia" i. e., the land of the rising sun, a title which finds its equivalent in the Levant or the Orient, these being general terms for those lands lying to the east of the Mediterranean Sea. The country here is populated by a branch of the great Indo-European family, most likely a reflux wave of those Phrygian settlers who originally passed into Europe from Asia. It was remarked of old by Eudoxus that the Armenians resembled the Phrygians in their language.

Modern Armenia is divided between Russia, Turkey, and Persia, and between these rival powers has endured much persecution and misery. Her Christian population has always suffered evil things at their hands, and this present outbreak is probably an effort to attain to some kind of autonomy, and get free at least from the oppressive yoke of the mossiems. Of all the races in this western portion of Asia, the Armenians alone have shown any capability of rising superior to their powerful character must sooner or later, unless the people are exterminated, exercise a marked influence in determining the fortunes of this part of the world. Their intellect is characterised, according to Mr. Tozer, by great depth and sobritety; their upper classes are known throughout the Turkish empirere as leading bankers and merchants. But, indeed, they are to be found everywhere, from London and Manchester in ths West, to Madras and Calcutta in the East. The leading cities of Europe—Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna, Dresden, Genoa, Venice—own among their most respected and influential traders men of Armenian birth. Out of the four millions of Armenian people, scarcely half the race are to be found dwelling in their own country. The Armenians are described as a tall people, of a dark brown complexion, quick and intelligent. The women are handsome and remarkable for their fine black eyes. They are very industrious, and given to weaving rich fabrics of silk and wool, as well as carpets. Their houses, however, as Mr. Tozer describes them, are anything but comfortable or a credit to their civilisation, being chiefly built of clay and rough stones, with an outer court for their animals and an inner one for themselves. The history of this people is on the whole a sad one. Armenia has never won the place which would seem to belong to it as one of the most ancient nationalities of the East. From the fall of the Sassanide or later Persian empire in the seventh century, the country was fought for by the Eastern empire and the Saracens. For a brief period—859 to 1045—it was ruled by a native dynasty of able princes—the Bagratide. The kingdom was then conquered by the Byzantines, and they made way for the entrance of the Turks into Asia Minor. From this time forward the ruined country became the prey of Mahomedan rulers, until at length the largest portion of it was incorporated in the Ottoman empire, under whose "regime" it has groaned ever since.

The historic founder of the church of Armenia was undoubtedly St. Gregory the Illuminator, who flourished in the opening years of the fourth century, and from whom it has been called the Gregorian Church. The story of Gregorius is a strange one. He was born A. D. 257 at Valashabad, the capital of the province Ararat. They wree days of persecution, and the infant child was saved from death when the rect of his family perished in the massacres ordered by Tiridates III. He was taken to the Cappadocian Cæsarea, where he was eaptised and brought up a Christian. When grown up to man's estate he returned to his native country, where his life was again threatened by the king. The sufferings he endured survive in the legend of "the twelve tortures of St. Gregory." An evidence that Christianity already existed in the country may be found in the tradition that, when cast into a noisome pit, his life was preserved by the ministrations of a Christian woman. As the result of his labours, Gregory was at last permitted to baptise the king and his court in the Euphrates, and a general destruction of the idol temples followed.

THE FEAST OF THE BALOLO.

THE balolo says the "New Review" lives his life fathoms deep in the fissures of the coral reef, rising twice a year to the upper waters only to die, phœnix-like, in the propagation of his kind. Being but a worm—mere living vermicelli as it were—with no head but a mouth, and no body but a transparent pipe, he might well enjoy the inglorious security of any other marine annelid but for one remarkable quality. The balolo is a natural almanac; he has a fixed day for his appearance, and he will not turn therefrom for all the hurricanes that ever raged south of the Line. In the mere observance of seasons and fixed intervals there would be no greater miracle than our own bodies can show. The wonder lies in the fact that the balolo keeps both lunar and solar times, reconciling and adjusting them at regular intervals. The balolo swarms to the surface on two nights in the year, the nights of the third quarter of the moon in October and in November; and has never departed from the time during the forty-eight years it has been watched by Europeans. The moon directs its choice of the day, the sun its choice of the month; and it follows that the creature cannot maintain regular intervals of either twelve or thirteen lunations without changing the calendar month of its reappearance. For two years it rises after a lapse of twelve lunations; every third year at the thirteenth. But, since even this arrangement will gradually sunder solar and lunar time, it further intercalates a lunation once in the twenty-eight years. What are the immediate impulses, of tide or of season, that move it to rise on its appointed day, and keep it back every three and every twenty-eight years, no theorist has yet essayed to show. It is certain that the balolo "keeps its dates," and that evolution has not yet impelled it to lapse from what is practically a self-destructive habit. The merest chance must first have brought the fisherman into a balolo shoal; years must have passed before a second chance again revealed its habits to man, decades before the unmethodical intellect of savage humanity had come to look for the annual recurrence, and had noted the day and hour. The little worm keeps to its own reefs—sea reefs seldom bared by the tide—fringing the outlying islets that ring the larger islands of the Western Pacific. Yet the great annual feast, with which it is at once provider and the provision, had given names to two months in the unwritten calendar of the Fijians before ever a European came among them! . . .

And now the fishing began. Crew and passengers alike, with shouts of laughter we all went to work to scoop up solid masses of the worm bodies in our baskets, letting the water drain away, and dumping the gelatinous mass bodily into the hold. Other canoes drew up near us, and shouted their congratulations upon our choice of a fishing ground. Amid such abundance it took no long time to fill our hold deeper than the safey of the return voyage warranted. The men had their fish spears out, for all about us great fish, stupid from surfeit, flapped their fin sidly on the surface. More than ones the boys jumped overboard to secure a fish impaled by a spear; and once the girls dripping already, and stripped to their leaf girdles, skylarked in to their assistance. It was an orgie of rapscity and greed. The animal kingdom compacted like the joints of a telescope, Shoals of salala gorged themselves on balolo; sank devoured the salala; rock-cod swallowed the sanka; cunning shark or two assimilated the rock-cod; and man, as usual, preyed upon all alike.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

LORD ROSEBERY was the principal guest at the house dinner of the National Liberal Club on March 12 Lord Carrington presided, and among those present were the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Russell, Mr. Arnold Morley, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P.

Lord Rosebery, responding to the toast of the "Liberal Party," said that after-dinner oratory was an art which required to be cultivated, and he rather trembled for its future from the developments which it had begun to assume. The other day he was called upon to respond in a few moments to the toast of the British Emmpire (laughter). The toast of the Liberal party was not so vast as that, but it raised issues little less complex. Contrasting the present with the last occasion on which he addressed the members of the National Liberal Club, he remembered that at that time he complained that he had to preside over a Cabinet which could only command a majority of 38. How had circumstances changed since then! There was now no Liberal Cabinet, and he was sometimes tempted to ask if there was a Cabinet at all (laughter). He knew that last June or the beginning of July a list of virtuous and estimable men was put forward as forming what was usually called a Cabinet, but what their influence had been on the course of political affairs it was extremely difficult for an outside observer to discern (laughter).

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

He did not suppose that there had ever been a much more critical period in the politics of the Empire as distinguished from domestic politics than that which ranged from the beginning of last November till the middle of January. They had in that time the all-engrossing question of the Armenian horrors, and what could be now done to prevent their recurrence? They had the message of the President of the United States, of which he need only say that it was a document calculated to cause disquietude to all those who wished for the best relations between this country and the United States. They had the eruption—the raid, if the might so call it—of Dr. Jameson. They had the message of the German Emperor, which produced so much excitement at the time. They had also the probable landing of the German force at Delagoa Bay. But during all these transactions, so momentous to this country, the Cabinet was never called upon to assemble.

THE "SURRENDER" OF SIAM.

He had taken some pains to ascertain the exact dates between which that Cabinet did not think it necessary to assemble, and he found that the Cabinet met on November 6, and did not meet again until January 11 (laughter), and they could only conjecture that they were called together in a hurry at the latter date to ratify the surrender of Siam (laughter). But even that event, discouraging as in his opinion it was, was not nearly so important to the people of this country as those which he had enumerated before, butas to which it was not thought worth while to assemble the Cabinet. Probably he would be told this was a mere matter of domestic arrangement, that the Government had such confidence in the various Ministers that it really was not necessary to call the Cabinet together to settle the affairs with which they respectively had to deal (laughter). He would not mention them by name, but only in the abstract (laughter). They were asked, "Why summon the Cabinet when Brown is at his post? Why call the Ministers at great inconvenience to London when Jones is there?" (laughter). And "It would be a matter of superfluity, under any circumstances whatever, to call Ministers together to consult as to what might occur in Robinson's department" (loud laughter). That, he thought, was not quite a sound view.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHOD OF GOVERNMENT.

He confessed he was not particularly enamoured of the system of Cabinet government. He was not quite sure that it was an ideal form of government. It was not the promptest and the most unconstrained. But at any rate it was the recognised constitutional method of governing this country, and he thought, however crushed and trodden down a minority they might be, they had at least the right to ask why it was that the constitutional part yjust in times of peculiar crisis governed the country by these unconstitutional methods. How was this system of non-Cabinet government in moments of crisis managed? Was it by delegation, was it by previous vote of confidence in each particular Minister passed by the Cabinet before separation? On that point they were entitled to understand that in junctures of peculiar moment messengers were sent all over the country to collect the opinions of those scattered and worthy gentlemen, wherever they might be, with full information and full details, and with every possible guide that the Minister in residence could supply? (laughter). He did not think the Government of Ireland at the present time could be considered a matter of delegation, for it was impossible for any Government to foresee what was to follow. It would be impossible to conceive of the horror upon horor and the massacre upon massacre in Armenia that had shocked Christendom, the bolt from the blua in the shape of President Cleveland's message, or still less to suppose that the Government could have foreseen the raid of Dr. Jameson, for if they had it would have constituted a grave charge against them. However, on the very day that Dr. Jameson surrendered the Colonial Secretary was met by a collection of gentlemen interested in South Africa, and he was able to announce to them in chapter and in verse what was the whole policy of Her Majesty's Government. He thought that was a point which ought not to be unnoticed. In the general scurry of the momentous affairs in which they had lived since the arrival in power of this Government—after which everything was going to be calm—this had passed unnoticed by the majority perhaps, but no', he believed, by the more thoughtful of the Liberal party.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

There was another great difference between his position that night and when he last addressed them in 1893. It was now a matter of painful notoriety that the Liberal party and Liberal Government then possessed had been replaced by a very sweeping majority on the other side. He didnot profess to regret that the majority on the other side was sweeping because he always, wished for a strong Government in this country and just as he wished for a sweeping majority for the Liberal Ministry he saw no logical objection to a large majority for a Tory Government. He confessed that he hoped that that sweeping majority would give them that complete immunity from foreign troubles which the Tories had promised it would. They had, however, met with a great and decisive defeat. There were defeats and defeats. There were those defeats which degenerated into routs, where the scattered soldiery threw away their weapons and abjured their chiefs, and the rout became a disaster and a disgrace. Their defeat was not of that nature. A defeat might turn out to be an actual benefit to those who, instead of grumbling for what might have been, set themselves to re-form their shattered ranks, and possibly to reconsider their plan of campaign. He had no feeling of despondency as to the permanent result of the recent election. For one reason he believed that the nation was essentially Liberal (cheers). He believed that the present dominant party could not have gained their majority unless the nation was essentially Liberal. They gained the election by a pseudo-Liberalism, by promises which it would be their duty as an Opposition to watch attentively the due performance of.

THE INFLUENCE OF A "CRY."

Our country was, he ventured to say, the most sensible in the world. To use an American phrase, which would better express the meaning, it was the most level-headed in the world. But it was not much less liable than other nations to be influenced by a "cry." They had as a Liberal party often found themselves the victims of a cry. The cry undoubtedly had great influence at elections, and for that reason it might sweep the country before reason could overtake it. And just as they had had to fight against a "No Popery" cry, a cry for the preservation of supremacy in America long after the cause was lost, and long after justice and policy were on the other side, so at the last election they had to fight against cries which he need not recapitulate, but which managed to pall the mind of the electorate, which electorate would, he believed, repent in the five or six years which was before it to repent in. The Tory victory imposed on them considerable duties. It did not impose upon them the duty of a fixed and settled policy, but it did impose the duty of an intelligent and persistent criticism applied to every measure the Government might propose. They were bound to test them first by their own principles, and in the second place by their opponents' utterances and promises. It also imposed on the Liberal party the duty of a reconsideration of their organisation. He had read something recently about organisation (laughter). Peers were not supposed to interfere in the elections or organisation of elections, but there were one or two general principles that even a peer could grasp (renewed laughter).

HOW TO WIN AN ELECTION.

The first lesson was one that they would have learned by this time, and that was that elections were won not by one or two glowing speeches on the eve of an election, but by downright hard work in the constituencies. The man who meant to win a constituency in the future would not win it by passing a few days before the election in the constituency, but would go to live in the constituency, or at any rate visit it so often as to serve almost the purpose of actual residence in it. He would have to let every constituent know his face, and know the face of every constituent, or nearly so. The absentee lion at election times would always meet defeat at the hands of the resident mouse (laughter and hear, hear). Liberal spirit, Liberal guidance, and Liberal organisation came, not from the summit but from the base (hear, hear).

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

IN Committee of Supply on March 12 on the Army Supplementary Vote for £ 601,300, Mr. Brodrick explained that one estimate was made up of £ 120,000 for special expenditure in connection with the Ashanti expedition, £ 493,300 for capitation grants to Volunteers, and £ 55,000 for Field Artillery, against which there were additional receipts, under the head of repayment services, amounting to £ 70,000. On account of the laborious nature of the work done in Ashanti it was intended to give a bounty of one month's pay to the troops engaged in the expedition. The Government proposed to take effective steps towards filling up the vacant commissions among the Volunteer officers—now amounting to 1800—by the following means. An equipment allowance of £10 would be given to each officer on joining, and a further £10 when he had either passed a school of instruction or some corresponding examination; the camp allowance to officers would be increased, and an allowance would be made to officers while attending schools of examination. Regarding the Artillery, the state of this arm of the service had received very serious attention from Lord Lansdowne. Last year the late War Secretary announced that it had been decided to form eight new batteries, but this was done by taking guns from the depots, and by reducing the number of guns in six field batteries from six to four. In all thirty-two guns were thus made available. But those guns already existed, though the House was led to believe that the Artillery was to be considerably increased. The present War Secretary had given orders not only to increase the rate at which guns for the Horse Artillery were to be produced, but also the rate at which the Field Artillery twelve-pound guns were to be converted into fifteen-pounders. It was confidently expected that by April 30 thirty new batteries would be ready for the Horse Artillery, and that before autumn the whole equipment and reserve for that arm would be provided. As to the Field Artillery, by April 30 180 guns would have been converted, and by June 1 seventy-eight more, making 258 in all. There would be forty-six reserve guns, and the total of guns for the Artillery would be 387, as against 300 last year.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman denied altogether that he said or implied anything last year, as suggested by Mr. Brodrick, which pointed to more than a prospective change. The reason the Under-Secretary was able to boast of the great things the War Office intended to accomplish was because the Chancellor of the Exchequer had several millions of money which he wished to get rid of, to prevent its being sent to the limbo of unexpended balances. As to the Ashanti war, he was glad to know that the Government were going to give a month's pay to the troops. The campaign had been most admirably organised, and the troops had had to face enemies more deadly than any human foe.—Sir H. Fletcher congratulated the War Department upon what as proposed to be done for the Volunteers, but advocated the granting of a certain number of commissions in the Regular Army to Volunteer officers.—Sir C. Dilke said that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's proposals last year with regard to the Artillery had misled the House. Credit was taken by the late War Secretary for an increase, but the Artillery was not increased by a single gun, horse, or man—in fact it was simply a reshuffling of existing resources.—In further debate Mr. Hamilton, answering criticisms by Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. Dillon regarding the policy of the Ashanti Expedition, maintained that it had become necessary to put an end to a form of rule which had become an intolerable nuisance. The state of things lately existing in Ashanti had caused a great annual loss of life, and the Government would have been wanting in theirduty if they had not insisted upon putting an end to it. King Prempe had refused to permit a British Resident at Coomassi, who would see that slave-raiding and human sacrifices were stopped. He availed himself of the occasion to pay a tribute to the discretion, foresight, and zeal of Mr. Maxwell, the Governor, to whom it was greatly due that the expedition was carried out with the precision almost of clockwork.

After speeches from Mr. Buxton and Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Balfour moved the closure. This was carried by 224 against 78. The Committee next divided on an amendment, moved earlier by Mr. Dillon, to reduce the vote by £100,000, and this was negatived by 232 to 55. On a third division the vote itself was (carried by 228 against 48.

It will be of interest now writes a home paper to recall the account of the Dervishes' an fighting men given by Slatin Pasha in his recent work on his captivity in the Soudan. At one time they invaded the Mahdi's dominions and occupied the district of Garlabat, close to the Blue Nile, having first totally annihilated a large Dervish force. Slatin says the rush of the Abyssinian troops was terrible, and only a few of their opponents escaped. Hereupon the Mahdi collected the largest force he had ever sent out. It consisted of over 60,000 men, and was placed under one of his most famous Emirs, Abu Anga. This huge army marched into Abyssinia, where it was met by a large Abyssinian force armed with rifles, which fought with reckless bravery and extraordinary dash. But a mistake had been made by the Abyssinian leader in the selection of the ground, and he was totally defeated, the Dervishes marching on to Gondar, which they destroyed, and then returned to their own country, driving before them thousands of women and girls. King John of Abyssinia, to avenge this defeat, collected an immense army and marched into the Mahdi's territory, causing the utmost consternation amongst the Dervishes; but in the siege of Gallabat the King himself was killed, and his army retreated. A chieftain named Hailo Mariam, who was nominated to succeed him, being slain in the retreat; and the Dervishes captured John's crown and sword, as well as a letter to him from Queen Victoria. Two leaders in that disastrous compaign were Menelik, who became King, and Ras Alula, whose name is well known in connection with recent military proceedings. The death of King John was in March, 1889. The Italian occupation of Massowah and the surrounding country diverted the Abyssinians from further designs against the Mahdi, otherwise it is clear that they would have renewed their war for predominance in the Soudan; and it is by no means certain that the Mahdi would have been able to hold his own at Khartoum against the extraordinary dash of the Abyssinians and the large foces which they seemed to be able to put into the field.

In view of the commercial mission to China projected by certian chambers of commerce in this country, it may be well to mention the criticisms of French merchants in the East of M. Roches's mission, recently despatched by the Lyons and other Chambers. These criticisms find their way in to the French colonial press, and may be useful amongst ourselves just now, although of course they apply only to this special mission. The first complaint that is made is that the travelling is so rapid that the members can really study nothing thoroughly. Thus, the stay at the capital of Yunnan is only a week, which might be enough for a passing traveller to rest himself and his attendants, but is wholly inadequate for a study of the resources of the region, the trade and manufactures, and the other topics which are to be investigated. Yunnan-fu is the greatest centre of trade in that vast province. The great trade routes all converge there, the products of the neighbourhood all come in there, and yet the mission is to investigate all these in a week. Complaints are also made that there has been no real preparatory study for the work of the mission, and that the whole bears more the appearance of a pleasure tour than of a serious business journey. It must be remembered, however, that these criticisms emanate from the local mercantile communities in Haiphong and Hanoi, who do not usually view with a friendly eye the efforts of merchants and manufacturers at home to secure independent knowledge of the conditions of trade in the East by going over their heads, so to speak, and acquiring their information at first hand.

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THE Chupra dacoits who have already given so much trouble to the authorities, caused quite a diversion on Monday last, when twenty-five of them made a determined attempt to escape from custody. It appears that at about 4 p. m. on Monday last, after the magistrate, Mr. Slack, who is trying them, rose for the day, one of the prisoners while being escorted back to the jail, suddenly snatched a sword from a constable and made a bolt, the other prisoners followed suit, and a most exciting chase followed. Mr. Knyvett, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Slack led the chase. The dacoits made for the river Gogra, and attempted to cross, but were frustrated by Messrs. Knyvett and Slack, who cut off their retreat, the former plunging into the river and the latter crossing to the other side in a boat. One of the dacoits was drowned, and all the others surrendered and were safely lodged in jail. The only other casualty was that of one police-constable who received a sword cut on the back. Messrs. Knyvett and Slack, acted most pluckily and with great promptness, and are entitled to much credit in effecting the re-capture.

OF sport in Mombassa, writes a local correspondent, there is none, nor is there much within some days' journey, and residents must listen with envious ears to the tales brought from the interior. The latest hippopotamus story is perhaps worth recording. A sportsman out shooting in a canoe on the Tano River was attacked by one of these animals, the canoe being upset in the encounter. The enraged hippo managed to get his front legs on the sportsman's shoulders and pressed him downwards, and he sank in fourteen feet of water, the hippo biting and pawing him as they went down. Fortunately for the gentleman he had retained hold of his gun which happened to be loaded, and on finding himself at the bottom of the river he fired both barrels into the animal's stomach. This apparently was too much for the hippo as he vanished precipitately, and the gallant sportsman, with his clothes in rags and a burst gun re-appeared on the surface and reached the shore. Truly a marvellous escape.

MATRIMONIAL MARAUDERS.

DEALING with the question of the matrimonial agency frauds which have been exposed in the Law Courts, the "World" declares that the credulity of the victims who paid down money in the hope of being supplied with rich partners in life was so gross, so widespread, and so unqualified by any gleam of common prudence or common-sense, that it would almost seem as though human folly increased rather than diminished with the process of the suns. In view of the colossal fatuity displayed by the army of "clients" robbed and beguiled by the transparent rascals of the "World's Great Marriage Association," it is difficult to help regretting that the law, in the act of punishing these unconscionable thieves, of necessity extends its protection to their victims. People of their kind are really deserving neither of protection or sympathy. All they do deserve is to be left to acquire their much-needed wisdom in the only school in which—dear as it is—the fool will consent to learn. . . . It was bad enough that they should have swallowed in sholsthe obviously artificial bait present ed to them by this precious "Association," and should have suffered themselves to believe in the genuineness of the matrimonial prizes promised to them upon payment of the indispensable fee. It was worse still that they, or any of them, should have been persuaded that, by joining the "special high-class fashionable department," which involved the payment of another fee, they would be entitled to a selection of partners endowed not only with all possible graces of person and disposition, but also with comfortable incomes, sometimes running well into four figures. The biggest fool of the whole clientele might have seen cause to wonder why the possessors of such accumulated attractions should have found it necessary to enter them upon the books of a matrimonial agency, and how it came about that they hd not been readily negotiated by private contract. But nothing in this whole sorry business, excepting, of course, the vast swindle itself, is more astonishing than the outrageous vanity and impudence of the clerks and drapers' assistants and small tradesmen, earning a few shillngs a week, who were magnanimously prepared to barter themselves in the marriage-mart for incomes of several hundereds or more a year, with beautiful and accomplished maids and matrons "throw in." Had the ladies to whom these tempting chances were offered possessed any existence outside the imaginative region of Messrs. Skates and Company's register, they might have been excused for demanding what they, on their side, were to gain by the bargain. Was it for the beaux yeux of the provincial barber, the journeyman tailor, or the connubially-disposed forester that these independent and attractive persons were expected to sacrifice their independence and surrender the the proprietorship of their attractions? Certainly it was for nothing else, for the impudent idiots had nothing else to offer. Yet it seems absolutely certain that they believed in the readiness of the fictitious fair to accep them for themselves alone," and to yield up their charms and their incomes for this extremely inadequate inducement. Otherwise, the books of the "Association" would not have been crammed with the names of subscribers utterly incapable of undertaking marriage upon their own pecuniary resources. Some there appear to have been who attempted nothing more than to make a legitimate use of the agency, and merely sought a wife without attaching any peculiary condition to the transaction. But these were few, and the rogues who ran the concern at least proved their knowledge of the seamy side of human nature by appealing, not merely to the credulity, but also to the conceit and the avarice of those for whom their capacious net was spread.

There seems little reason to doubt that the too-enterprising persons who have now exchanged their commodious offices for the convict's cell might have made an excellent livelihood, uncloudedly by any fear of the police, had they been content to work their undertaking as a genuine marriage agency, honestly maintained for the mutual introduction—on commission—of persons desiring life-partners and lacking due opportunity of selection. Worked on these lines, the business might not have been quite so brilliantly lucrative as it must be; would have been secure against such a catastrophe as has deservedly overwhelmed the fraudulent "Association" and its managers. Probably there would be plenty of room, in these practical times, for the operations of the matrimonial middleman, provided that he would be satisfied to conduct his business in the sober fashion of an ordinary introduction agency, making no attempt to dazzle his clients with prospects of fictitious beauty, fascination, and banking accounts. Dr. Johnson once expressed the opinion that if every marriage in the kingdom were arbitrarily arranged by the Lord Chancellor, the proportion of matrimonial successes would be at least as great as under the orthodox "love and courtship" system. Very possibly he may have been right; yet he would no

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No. 50,653—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896.

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ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.S. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.S. CLYDE	4136		25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† RUTLEJ	4255	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6963	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4936	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4255	A. Symons	5th June.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
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YARRA	4235	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 7th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
CITY OF KHIOS	3,246	A. Kinloch.	About 11th April.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th April.

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1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
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The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

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HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY

Will appear in a

HUGE ROARING GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.

THE BRIDAL DAY (By the whole Company)

Introducing an Original Plantation Walk Round and Dance.

Miss ONSLOW MACKAY will sing Sir Arthur Sullivan's "LOST CHORD."—With grand Chorus, "and Baby Eyes."

First Time in India of

Mr. HARRY SHINE as the "Chinese General"

"The Salvation Sister" and Scotch Hero "McTavish."

First time of

M. PROVO'S MARVELLOUS SHADOWGRAPHS.

Hand Manipulation Extraordinary.

MISS MAY HABGOOD will play

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The evening's entertainment terminating with Shine's inimitable fare (first time in Bombay.)

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Introducing Picturesque Groupings, Funny Statues, &c., &c.

New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c., &c.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Smiling begins 9-15 p.m.

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THURSDAY.—"Western Science justifying Occult (8 p.m.) Teaching."

FRIDAY.—"A Spiritual Life in the World." (6-30 p.m.)

TICKETS for Reserved Front Stalls at Rs. 2, Reserved Rear Stalls and Dress Circle at Re. 1, and Unreserved Seats at Annas 8 can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FREE TICKETS can be obtained on application at the BLAVATSKY LODGE, Bombay Theosophical Society.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

SALVAGE SALE.

THE SALE of GOODS salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire will NOT BE OPEN TO-DAY (Good Friday). The SALE will be CONTINUED TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, and conclude on MONDAY, the 6th April.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 (thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 31st day of March, 1896, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

FOR SALE

A THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

A COMPOUND Condensing Steam-Engine 400 Indicated Horse-Power, High Pressure Cylinder, Corliss Valve, Diameter 29 inches, Low Pressure Cylinder, Slide Valve, Diameter 34 inches both 4½ feet stroke, Revolutions per minute 75, Spur Teeth, Number of teeth 176, Breadth of tooth 12 inches, Pitch 3½ inches, Second motion Spur Wheel 68 teeth, Crank Shaft of steel.

Also 1 spare second motion Spur Wheel.

Apply to
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

TOOLSEYDAS NURSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

MOLVEE SYED AMIR EFFENDI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

HENRY VANSITTART RIDDELL, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 4th Bombay Rifles, Poona.

BRIAN UPPERTON, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Poona.

SILVERIO JOSEPH BOCARRO, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.

WILLIAM WALTER BARKER, late Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, Rawalpur.

HARRIDAS SHIVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

THOMAS BROWNE, late of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the Rate of Rupees (75) seventy-five per Share, will on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1896, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 6th Instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th, to TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdass, S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as. 8 Per Yard.

Free Samples on Application.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

Must be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall" Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome black and teak-wood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one three-quarter size mahogany billiard-table by Thurston (imp. rover cushion) with balls, cues, lamps, etc., oil paintings, English-built single-seated brougham by Holland and Holland, London, strong English landau and victoria, 2 side saddles, sets of double-harness, etc., the property of the late F. FISCHER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN PROCESS, AT THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Great Eastern Mills, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of cotton damaged in process.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF 16 HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HAYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

16 Arab and Persian horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, washhand, and dressing tables, sofas, clothes press, wardrobe, arm and without arm chairs, &c.

25 bales straw boards.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co.
1 new English ice-chest.
10 cases glycerine soap, manufactured by Messrs K. Hudetz and Co., Bohemia.
1 double-barrel breech-loading gun by T. Kopplestone.
An invoice of new perambulators
On account and at the sale of Alibhoy Earbhoy—
1 case ivory bangle and ball hollows.
1 case ivory centres.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog cart.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamsetji Nowrojee cabinetmaker, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, light victoria as good as new, English dog-cart, one chestnut Arab and one bay waler horse, sets of harnesses, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dougall, 12-bore gun by Hollis, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flowerpots, etc., the property of A. G. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF A LIFE POLICY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Moti Bhuga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. L. A. Watkins—

A policy of assurance in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, bearing No. 8273, on the life of the said L. A. Watkins, the policy is dated 4th March 1886, and is for Rs. 10,000 to be paid for by 20 half-yearly premiums of Rs. 364-9 each, out of which 19 premiums have been paid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Flagstaff House," near the Government House Gate, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome cottage piano, harmonium, English iron safe, first-rate full size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, six-light brass lamp, etc., by Burroughs and Warts, two Japanese jinrickshaws, Surat cow with female calf, garden roller, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.
At No. 40, Marine Lines,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant,
the Property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.
At No. 8, Marine Lines,
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant,
the property of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. WETHERALL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., by order of the Assignees, and on account and risk of C. F. Unger, formerly District Inspector of Police, Buldana, and now at Poona, a policy of Assurance in the Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch, bearing No. 028 T. B. class C, for Rs. 5,000 on the life of the said C. F. Unger. The policy is dated 4th April, 1895.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the Assignees, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Laudau, Horse, Harmonium, etc.
at Nesbit Lane, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant,
the Property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 chestnut gelding, 15-2, 5 years, going in saddle and harness, a very good trapper.
1 handsome strong nutmeg grey Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2½, believed sound, goes will in harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding home.
The property of a gentleman going to the Hills—
1 white Persian horse, aged, carries a lady, and goes in single and double harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, goes well in single harness, very quiet and strong.
The property of Surgeon-Major Hatch—
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali bin Ameer Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.
Among the lot there are the first-class polo ponies, hacks, trappers, carriage horses, etc.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND SEWREE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Peer Mahomed Allarakhia (assignee of the mortgagee Purshotam Naraenjee) and on account and risk of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundar, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land admeasureing 7,960 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5/3, with the tenement and bungalow standing thereon, registered by the Municipality under No. 69, situate at Mahim, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Braz Fernandez, on the south by the property of Shamrao Bhaskerjee, and on the north by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure, consisting of an oart admeasuring about 5,311 square yards, situate at Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 4132 and new Survey No. 15, and bounded on the north and east by public road called the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, and on the south by the property of Baloo Miya Sumsoodin Penker, and which said land and oart are known as Gadgawadi.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,522 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1-2328, situate at Vadalla, Shiv, and bounded on the east by Government plots, on the north and west by the property of Bhaskerjee Soonderjee, and on the south by the property of Nursoo Agri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scoott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s.s. Moorabasa.

About 15 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built landau in excellent order by "S. hart," just landed, suitable for single or pair, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General W. GATACRE, leaving the district.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 P.M Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Poona cow giving 12 seers of milk daily, etc., the property of Rasaldar-Major Saidulla-khan, A.-D.-C.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an outstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good mouth, and free from any vice.

Descriptive catalogues will be out in a few days. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

BONA-FIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.
At the G. I. P. Railway Staff Quarters, Parel,
On SATURDAY, 9th May next.,
the Property of J. TWISS, Esq.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1896.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fayence Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, E. DITMAR, 59, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 2nd instant, to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 25th ultimo.

By Order of the Board.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 3rd, 4th and 6th proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks at Current Rates and Discount.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that I have ADMITTED my SON MUNGULDASS MANORDASS alias CHOONILAL, a PARTNER in all the business carried on by me in BOMBAY, BHAVNAGAR, NADIAD, and NADIAD MILL and other places out of Bombay.—Dated the 1st day of April, 1896.

MANORDASS HURACKCHAND

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS first-class HOTEL is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 267 OF 1893.

HURRIVULLUBHDAS BALGOWANDAS.....Plaintiff.
vs.
KHARWA DEWSEY BHOJA, KHIMJEE HEERJEE, NENA DEWSEY, ALKA DEWSEY and PANKA DEWSEY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1894, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon in one lot.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of pension tax and Tocca ground together with the messuage, tar and other trees, and wells standing thereon, situate at Matoonga without the Fort and in the sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 11, 11, 18, 11, 11, 743, 43, 222, 11, 749, New Nos. 3162, 3474, 3495, 464, 3467, 4680, 15419, 3462 and 4680, and New Survey Nos. 1432, 1-365, 1-382, 2-873, 1-876, 1-874, 1-873, 1-873, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 943, and Ward No. 7376, containing 13385 square yards, and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of pension tax ground situate at Matoonga without the Fort in the sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4567, and bounded on the East, West and North by the property of Minguel Pawloo Fernan, and on the South by the property of Phillip containing one hundred and fifty-five square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 11, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED by the Municipality of Bombay a CIVIL ENGINEER, for the post of Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works.

The applicant must have had actual experience in the construction and administration of the Water-Works of a City.

Salary Rs. 800, rising to Rs. 1,000, by increments depending upon qualifications and good service.

The appointment will probably be a continuous one and there is little chance of its terminating under three years. On vacancies occurring the acting incumbent would, if his service has been satisfactory, have a claim for appointment to a permanent post in the Executive Engineer's Department.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Applications for the appointment must reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th of June, 1896, and must be accompanied by certificates as to character and experience.

P. SNOW, I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

FOR SALE.

TO CIRCUS PROPRIETORS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Performing Horses, Elephant, Camels, African Baboons, Tents, Seating, etc. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen at Cooke's Circus, Deolali.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND, NEAR THE BYCULLA CLUB (AGRIPADA DISTRICT).

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 40 PLOTS of valuable frontage LAND abutting respectively on Moreland Road and Club Road, near the Byculla Club.

Copies of the conditions of sale, Plan showing the positions and limits of the respective Plots, and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, upon payment of Re. 1 (one) for each set.

Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1896.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of deposit prescribed by the conditions of Sale, and such deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.

Tenders will remain for acceptance by the Corporation up to and including the 1st day of June, 1896, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000
HEAD OFFICE:
SALTOUN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,78,540 12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,999 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,98,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19 08,492 9 4
Properties, Head Stock	,,	1,98,13 i 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,76,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS' Co.'s

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America and Australia, and is recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India.

To every purchaser of a bottle of the "BEEHIVE" Brandy, a copy of the

ROYAL ALBUM,

containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the ROYAL FAMILY will be PRESENTED free of charge.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle. Rs. 28 per dozen, from

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And all Respectable Wine Merchants throughout the Bombay Presidency.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
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on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

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Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

Champagne is a very favourite and popular wine.

	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen.	Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen.
HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE	90 0	46 0
PERRIER JOUETS RESERVE CUVEE	84 0	44 0
JULES MUMM'S	50 0	30 0
ROEDERER	84 0	.....

SHERRIES.

Our Sherries are specially selected and shipped by a well-known firm.

AMONTILLADO superior, very old and choice	48 0	.....
AMONTILLADO rich nutty flavoured	43 0	.....
MANZANILLA very dry and pale	36 0	.....
VINO DE PASTO a rich dinner wine	33 0	.....
MARSALA VIRGIN pale	22 0	.....
MADEIRA EAST INDIAN very choice	42 0	.....
MUSCATEL	.....	18 0
MALAGA	.....	18 0
DINNER SHERRY PALE AND LIGHT WINE	27 0	.....

HOCKS.

These wines are most delicate and fragrant as well as wholesome and are imported direct.

	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen.	Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen.
ERBACH	22 0	12 0
LAUBENHEIMER	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEINER	30 0	16 0
NEIRSTEINER PEARL	30 0	18 0
STEINWEIN GLASS JUG	36 0	24 0
LEIBFRAUMILCH	50 0	30 0
RUDESHEIM BERG	70 0	.....
STEINBERG CABINET	36 0	.....

SPARKLING WINES.

These wines are of higher qualities, having an aromatic flavour and a softness to the taste.

SPARKLING MOSELLE very dry	40 0	24 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE full muscatel	53 0	30 0
SPARKLING HOCK full flavour	50 0	30 0
SPARKLING HOCK muscatel	36 0	20 0
SPARKLING CLARET	27 0	15 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	48 0	30 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE	28 0	.....

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No

BOMBAY NEWS OF THE DAY.

TO-DAY.

Easter Holidays: Banks closed.
Mrs. Annie Besant's Lectures, Bhavatsky Lodge, Bombay Theosophical Society, 8-30 a.m.; and at the Novelty Theatre, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Easter Holidays: Banks closed.
Departure of General Nairne per mail steamer.
Departure of Troops in Malabar.
P. and O. s.s. Clyde, with English mails of the 20th ultimo, expected to arrive, 6 p.m.
B. V. R. Harris and Bayley Drill Cups competition (Cadet Squads).
Grant Medical College: Discussion on Malaria, by Dr. Lawrie.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Akbar entered, and the steamers Thibet and Booldana left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Eden Hall, Strathisly, and Britannia entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Beinkburn left it on Wednesday, and the steamer R. Rubattino yesterday.

POLO.—To-day, being Good Friday, there will be no game, but there will be one, as usual, next Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veravval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvis, per extra s. s. Peebuns, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

LECTURES.—There will be short Addresses on the "Atonement," in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Also, to-morrow, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. S. R. Mistry at the same time. Subject:—"What is Religion?"

ALLIANCE BETWEEN TWO GREAT PARSI FAMILIES.—Parsee citizens will be glad to hear of an alliance between two of their great and respected families, the Powallis and the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoys, in the betrothment of Mr. Rustom Sorabjee Powalla with the only daughter of Bai Dhunbai, the eldest sister of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

THEFT AT JAIL ROAD.—Bhagee, a woman, residing in a house at North Jail Road, has reported to the police that during the night of the 31st ultimo, while she was asleep in her room, someone entered by lifting up the latch of the door, and having opened a box with a key, which was hanging on a nail alongside of the box, stole therefrom two gold neck ornaments, of the value of Rs. 100.

MANUFACTURING CRACKERS.—On Wednesday morning, one Haji Sulleman Ali Mahomed, residing on the first floor of a house at Kambekar Street, was engaged in pounding chlorate of potash and sulphur in an iron mortar for the purpose of manufacturing small crackers, when the mixture suddenly exploded, burning the man's face extensively. Haji Sulleman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was allowed to go home.

FIRE.—On Wednesday, at midnight, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, belonging to one Lalji Bhimji, used as a store shed at Hospital Lane, Mazagon. As soon as the flames were discovered, a number of neighbours ran to the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing them. The Nesbit Road steamer, under Mr. Bean, was promptly on the spot, but was not required on requisition. The cause of the fire is believed to be careless bidee-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday forenoon, the roof of a three-storeyed house, belonging to one Abdul Tyab Futteh Ali, situate at Bhaipain Street, gave way, and fell on to the third floor, causing cracks in the side walls. Owing to some dispute between the landlord and another person, the house was untenanted for the last two or three years, and consequently no one was injured. The name of the Engineering Department, Bombay Municipality, at once appeared on the spot, and removed the debris.

INSTITUTION OF AN I. O. G. T. LODGE ON H. M. S. BONAVENTURE.—On Wednesday, the 1st instant, Torpedo-Instructor J. C. Soulsany, special visiting Deputy of England, instituted Lodge "Bonaventure" on board the man-of-war, with the full complement of the Captain and Commandant. He installed his officers, and was installed in his own high office as the First Chief Templar by Dr. D. R. Tata, special Deputy Grand Chief Templar of India. Valuable aid was rendered by the officers of the "Wanderer's Welcome" Lodge in helping the new Lodge by a loan of their ritual, regalia, &c. The new Lodge will work under a charter of the Grand Lodge of England.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Tank Street, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Makima, aged about forty-five, employed as a sweeper in the Rao of Cutch Manufacturing Company at Tank Street. She deceased arrived in Bombay from her native country about fifteen days a.o, and was employed in the mill only about a week ago. On Wednesday morning she was engaged in throwing a cotton through a trap on the first floor of the mill, when she accidently fell through the trap on the ground floor. Some labourers went and picked her up unconscious and bleeding from the nose and ears, but before she could be placed in a carriage to be conveyed to the hospital she died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Madan Purshotam, an old offender, was charged with committing highway robbery, in that he forcibly snatched away from the person of a Hindu woman, named Ladoo, a nail-band, a gold necklace, containing twenty gold putlies and seven gold beads, of the value of Rs. 153. On the evening of Friday, the 28th ultimo, the complainant was returning home at Byculla, from Le Hide Road, where she is employed in one of the Greaves Cotton Mills, when she met the accused, near the Victoria Gardens. The latter went up to the complainant, and having forcibly removed from her neck the ornament in question, commenced running away with it, at once raised an alarm, when a number of mill-hands, who were on their way home from their work, pursued the thief and arrested him. The accused, in his defence, said that he was very drunk, and as he passed by the complainant, she threw the ornament at him and raised an alarm. He was once before in jail. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 1629, among whom the number of new admissions was 295, classified as stated below, the average daily attendance being 97. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,232-4-0. Received during the said month: Mr. Bhimji Bhagvandass, Rs. 25;—total Rs. 11,257-4-0.

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	47	8	20	75
Vanias	77	17	72	166
Brahmins	90	15	28	133
Lohanas	18	5	14	37
Other castes	216	27	67	310
Total	447	72	176	695

CHARGE OF UTTERING A COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haji Habib Ali, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Hamilton with tendering a counterfeit rupee to Mr. Shunker, a clerk in the Mazagon Police Court, knowing the same to have been counterfeit. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. On Saturday last, the accused went to the Mazagon Police Court and tendered a rupee to the clerk in question in payment of a warrant-fee. The clerk took the rupee, but finding it to be somewhat black in colour, he became suspicious, and bored a hole in it, when he discovered the coin to be a counterfeit one. The accused was then handed over to the police. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that there was no evidence to show the guilty knowledge on the accused when he delivered the coin to the clerk. It was quite improbable that the accused should go to the police court with a false coin and give it to the clerk. When the clerk detected the coin, the accused's behaviour was quite compatible with his innocence. He did not attempt to run away, but begged his pardon, stating that he was quite ignorant of the nature of the coin.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD.—On Tuesday afternoon, a serious accident occurred in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, resulting in more or less injuries to the following ten persons:—Rama Lingu, aged 20, of Two Tanks; Chimna Mahadeo, 25, Girgaum; Rutna Jeeva, 17, Girgaum; Ballia Sumbhoo, 19, Two Tanks; Noorodin Shaik Hoosein, 60, Dongree; Janoo Vithoo, 22, Kamathipora; Krishna Luximon, 40, Two Tanks; Ballia Pandia, 35, Girgaum; Rama Sumbhoo, 22, Girgaum; and Abdul Kadur Shaik Oosmanji, 30, Mazagon Road. It appears that about 3 p.m., on the day in question, all these labourers were engaged in scraping the side of the steamship Akbar, in the dry dock, when the plank, which was slung as a staging from the ship's side, suddenly sprung from its slings in consequence of a great number of men getting on it, with the result that all the men were precipitated to the bottom of the dock, sustaining injuries to their bodies. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the first four persons, after their wounds were dressed, were allowed to go home, but the remaining six persons were detained under treatment, as their injuries were serious. It was stated that the men had been warned not to crowd on the one stage, and had also been directed to hold the life-line, but they seemed to have disobeyed the orders of the mistcadium in charge, hence the accident.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Succaram, a koonbee, and Vithoo Dhondoo, a mahar, were again charged by Inspector Butfoy, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with murder and abetment of murder, in that the accused administered arsenic in sweetmeats to a Hindu girl, named Radhi, and other members of the family, on the 17th January last, with the result that the girl died in the J. J. Hospital three days after, while the rest of the persons recovered from the effect of the poison. The Government Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, and after the evidence of Pandoo, the accused No. 1, the patel of Pargaum village, and a havildar of the Poona police was recorded, the Public Prosecutor addressed the court. The magistrate, on the evidence, committed Rama Succaram, the first accused, to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murder of the girl Radhi, and discharged the second accused, remarking that, in his opinion, there was no corroborative evidence against him of the fact that he bought for the first accused any money or arsenic, in the field at Pargaum, to proceed to Bombay and administer the arsenic to the family of Appa Gunnoo, with whom, it was alleged, he had been on hostile terms. Although the second accused was discharged by the magistrate, he was taken to the Common prison along with the first accused on the committal warrant of the Coroner of Bombay.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of some of the principal traders of Amritsar was held in the Town Hall on Saturday to consider the question of forming a company for the erection of a cotton spinning and weaving mill with a capital of five lakhs of rupees. M. Wilson, from Delhi, who is working on an established cotton mill at that place, was present. Mr. Nicholl addressed the meeting at some length, when the views of those present were asked, and the unanimous opinion was that a mill at Amritsar would be a profitable concern, and that efforts should be made to collect the capital Rs 50,000 were promised at the meeting, and with promises already made by several wealthy and influential merchants who were unable to attend, half the capital will be at once forthcoming. It is anticipated that there will not be much difficulty in collecting the balance.

MR. JOHN CLARKE, Managing Agent of the firm of John King and Company, Engineers, Howrah, Calcutta, died on Monday morning suddenly of heat apoplexy. His death is peculiarly sad, as he had just returned after accompanying Mrs. Clarke as far as Madras on her way home. He was well known in social and commercial circles, and was a prominent member of the Scotch Church Guild.

THE Travancore Government has promulgated revised rules by which liberal monthly grants-in-aid up to a maximum of Rs. 100 will be given to private medical institutions in charge of competent medical men.

AT the anniversary of the Pachaiyappa's Literary Societies held on Tuesday evening the Rev. F. W. Kellett, Professor of History in the Madras Christian College, delivered a very interesting lecture in the course of which he dealt with the objects of Literary Societies generally, and in this connection he gave the Society he was addressing some valuable advice when he told them that instead of discussing subjects which in many cases had no literary value at all, they should take up systematically the study of some important standard work and examine and master it thoroughly. English literature offered a very wide field of research on account of the assimilating propensities by which it had enriched itself by adopting the choicest features of the literature of all ages and countries. In this connection the lecturer had some very suggestive remarks to offer on the influence on English literature of the Bible, the Homeric poems, and Dante.

IT is reported, according to a Lahore telegram, that labourers from the distressed districts in Bikanir are arriving in large numbers on the Bhatinda-Tohara section of the Southern Punjab Railway. There will be no difficulty in finding employment for them.

THE telegraph line from Taungyi in the Southern Shan States and north of Fort Stedman to the military post of Kengtung in the Mekong Valley has been made a permanent one with the necessary telegraph offices midway completely fitted up. The line from Taungyi to Mongnai (Mone) post has therefore been pulled down, there being no further use for the latter. A telegram can now be sent from Rangoon or Mandalay direct to Kengtung post without any difficulty.

THE movements of troops to take place in the Gilgit district this year will be No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery from Gilgit to Jammu and No. 2 Kashmir Mountain Battery from Jammu to Gilgit. The relieving battery will leave Jammu early in May, halting in Kashmir till the passes are open, which should be towards the end of June.

THE Sanitary Commissioner to the North-Western Provinces Government has arrived at Allahabad, and is conducting an elaborate investigation into the alleged impurity of the water at that station. The new analyses made by Mr. Rankin seem to indicate that the cause tends to him at Agra must have come from some particularly polluted source, as the water taken from the reservoirs in the Kushroo Bagh has proved to be exceedingly good.

THE customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT delivered the second of a series of lectures at the Novelty Theatre, yesterday, the subject selected being "Western Science Justifying Occult Teaching." Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, who presided at the meeting, having briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mrs. Besant, in proceeding with her discourse, said that among the many wise and true things said by that much-misunderstood and much-abused woman, Madame Blavatsky, was a statement somewhat of the nature of a prophesy which had since her death been very speedily verified by facts. She (Madame Blavatsky) had said that before the next century, so far on its way, many discoveries would be made, and men imparting to the world would be strengthened by proof adduced by Western science, and since she had passed away from them in the year 1891 some of the most remarkable discoveries had been made and rapid advances made, and these discoveries and advances had justified her prophesy. They had already found that on certain lines of thought Western science was beginning to buttress the ancient teachings, and truths which were regarded as belonging to mythism were coming out as scientific truths recognised by Western thought. Among those who were known as the most hard-headed men of the world Science exercised a greater authority than either philosophy or religion, and when Science officially called men's attention were words of higher thought were entirely disregarded. It was more than five thousand years ago when the mighty Aryan Prince Arjoon, one of the five Pandavas, was wandering wi h his brother in search of God, that he was asked to discover. They all remembered how the two brothers traversed the mountains, the deserts, and the rivers, and eventually succeeded in discovering the weapons of the Gods, with which powerful offensive weapons they assumed that in these modern days the story of Arjoon was repeating itself, and the weapons in the present day were being taken from the armoury of Science. The lecturer's object then that evening was not, as she sometimes did, to appeal to Indian people as religious men, but she appealed as philosophers or metaphysicians did of late by drawing their attention to the subject of heat during the last year, which was opening up some of the most remarkable lines of investigation, and which bore directly on certain occult truths which had been laughed at in every country of the West and looked on as the mere dreams of an ancient and superstitious people. They would belonged to the most ancient of all faiths most of which had the most ancient books and the Vedas had been spoken of as nothing more than the babblings of an infant nation. The Vedas that came from the mouth of Brahma were marked out in Western criticism as nothing but the prattlings of an infantile people and infantile in its thought. They knew how false was that criticism, how superficial and how utterly untrue was such a statement, which no man who had read the Vedas, could believe every line of which was instinct with divine philosophy and spoke words mightier than any human ones. But such nonsense was talked even by men who called themselves educated, and who swerved the thought of the intelligent. It was some small satisfaction when they could hoist them with their own Western science, and prove that the discoveries that they boasted of as the proudest heritage of the nineteenth century were nothing but ancient truths familiar in the East for thousands and thousands of years, and these scientists were only gropingly where religious men walked in the light of the teaching that was divine. Especially in two sciences were those advances made, and as Madame Blavatsky especially directed their attention at the time those sciences were Chemistry and Electricity. The lecturer then dwelt at some length on the latest discoveries made in connection with photography, which showed by means of certain rays the inner parts of the human body, and endeavoured to prove that by means of such science the human mind could be explored as well as the body by the latest photography. She then appealed to her audience, particularly the Hindus, to stick to their faith, which was as ancient as it was full of philosophy.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer by the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR TO THE BANDSTAND.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, charged Cecilia Knight, an English-woman, with being drunk and disorderly at the Bandstand, on Monday last.

On the case being called on, the accused said that she was surprised to find that a warrant was issued against her, in spite of her addressing two letters to the magistrate, explaining that she was confined to her room with fever. She complained of being persecuted in a most brutal manner. She should have got an appointment as a stewardess on s. s. Algeria, though Messrs. Graham and Company, but for the unfavourable communications made against her. She was sent for by Superintendent Brewin on Saturday, and Inspector Nelmes came to call her. She did not think Mr. Brewin had any right to send for her in that fashion. On Monday night, she had been to the "Sea View" buildings to give a parcel to a friend, who proceeded to Darjiling, and on her way back she was followed by a crowd of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Hindus, who all teased her by calling out her name. She looked about for a policeman, and saw Constable Hamilton, who offered to get her a ghary with the alternative of being locked up.

Evidence in the case was then gone into, and Constable Hamilton deposed having seen accused on the Bandstand with a child. She was drunk, and, going up to ladies and gentlemen who were promenading, she insulted them.

Constable Bartley was next called, and cor oborated the evidence of Constable Hamilton.

Mrs. Knight denied the charge, and offered to swear upon a Bible in her hand that she had not taken a thimbleful of drink that day. When she saw the crowd she went to call them names, then uncouth barbarians, and told them that they would be choked if they did like that in England.

Mr. Brewin informed his Worship that Mrs. Knight had previously been convicted, and he hoped with a view to prevent a repetition of such scenes, his Worship would inflict such punishment as would have a wholesome effect upon her. Mrs. Knight was a most foul-mouthed woman ever known, and when in drink, abused anyone she came across. She generally ended her little girl about with her in the drinking bouts.

The magistrate, in disposing of the matter, remarked that it was an intolerable thing that respectable persons going to the Bandstand should be insulted in this fashion. Being determined to deal with such cases severely, the magistrate sentenced the accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

On hearing the order of the court, accused broke into tears, and begged not to be sent to jail, being ill. She asserted that the hospital was the proper place for her. She enquired if her child would be sent with her.

The magistrate replied that the police would make arrangements about the safe custody of the child in good hands.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be races for yachts and ships' boats to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

Course No. 2, from Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard, round middle ground buoy, leaving it to Port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanjah buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Ships' boats to start at 4 p.m. B flag of the Commercial Code will be hoisted at 3-45, and a warning gun fired at 3-55.

Yachts to start at 4-30 p.m. C flag of the Commercial Code will be hoisted at 4-15, and a warning gun fired at 4-25.

Starting and finishing line as usual.

Entries close, at noon, on Saturday.

MILITARY NEWS.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence in India, from 1st may 1893, is granted to Lieutenant C. S. Robson, 10th Bengal Infantry.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence in India, from 27th April 1893, is granted to Surgeon-Captain J. M. Nicolls, A.M.S., Staff Surgeon of Allahabad.

UNDER instructions from Command Head Quarters Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, C.I.E., Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Aden Districts, has granted 90 days' privilege leave from 15th April 1896 to 13th June 1896.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL M. M. GALLWAY, A. M. S., up to 2nd May 1893, and afterwards Surgeon-Lieut Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S., will perform the duties of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, during the absence of Surgeon Colonel Hughes.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

TO-MORROW night the popular Surprise Party will return to their original entertainment, consisting of the favourite Minstrel circle, and varied numbers and amusing sketches in the second parts Mr. Hudson has always, by reason of the genuineness of his entertainments, enjoyed a popularity which any public entertainer might envy, and judging by the audiences which nightly gather at the Tivoli, this season has proved no exception to the rule. For to-morrow night among the special attractions advertised is "The Lost Chord," to be sung by Miss Onslow Mackay, whose rich contralto voice ought to do every justice to the song. A special chorus finale to the first part has been written by Miss May Habgood, and will be sung by the quartette party of singers. Miss Habgood will play for the first time here "The Brook" and "Festa Napolitana" (Ascher). Mr. Harry Shine, the popular comedian, will appear in several characters, the principal of which will be in his laughable farce, "Living Models." This piece is described as one of the funniest ever written, and alone worth a visit. Mr. Shine plays "Alexander Mactavish," a Scotchman, who, with a bosom friend, is out for the day, and who pays a visit to an artist's studio, being very anxious to examine the models. He gets into many scrapes and difficulties. Mr. Hudson will also give one of his inimitable sketches, "The Marriage Ceremony," and a duet with Mr. Shine in "Salvation Army" costume. Mons. Provo will introduce his "Shadowgraphs" for the first time, and altogether the programme is a very strong one, and should draw a crowded Saturday night's house.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codliscithin. It will feed you up. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 4 ozs. 4s. 8 ozs. 8s. 16 ozs. 14s. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

LAS BEYLA'S SUCCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read your article on this succession, and being an old resident in these parts, I do not think a few words anent this State will be out of place just now. I daresay that Sir Lepel Griffin's blunder will not only surprise General Sir James Browne, the present Agent to the Governor-General in India, but also his Excellency the Viceroy in so far that, notwithstanding the very tangible facts about the tyrannies of Jam Ali, Sir Robert Sandeman should have installed him on the Las Beyla "gadi," deposing young Mahomed Yacob Khan. The father (Jam Mir Khan) during his lifetime abdicated the "gadi and installed his second son, Yacob Khan himself acting Regent, and to crown this act he specially mentioned in a will drawn up that he had disinherited his eldest son, Jam Ali, giving the gadi to Yacob Khan. Of course, every British Political Officer has an opinion of his own, but I feel sure the public veto will go against Sir Robert Sademan's blunder. At that time the Sindas and the populace of Las Beyla were not only astonished, but simply dumb-founded when it was proclaimed that Sir Robert Sandemen had unjustly deposed Yacob Khan, done his widowed mother, Murtaza Begum, out of the Regency, and in defiance of the will of Jam Mir Khan, installed Jam Ali. Sir Robert Sandeman, however, had fact in going about business, and in which he entirely took the Las Beyla world on their guard inasmuch as he is reported to have said in his speech on the installation of Jam Ali, that Jam Ali's incumbency was only a temporary measure, and would only last during Yacob Khan's minority. How far effect has been given to this speech is now well known, as it is rumoured that General Sir James Browne, late Commander-in-Chief in India, or rather has recommended Kamal Khan, Jam Ali's son, for the gadi. It strikes one very forcibly if an impolitic act was performed by Sir Robert Sandeman, General Sir James Browne should scarcely make complaints for it by recommending Kamal Khan in installing Kamal Khan, a disinherited child of Jam Ali, who himself was a disinherited child of his father. So as not to take up too much of your space, I will not minutely go into Jam Ali's character, which will in no wise stand the slightest chance of an investigation. One whose deeds would afford a fitting chapter to the Arabian Nights' entertainment, and would not be out of place if placed side by side to some of the chapters of Indian Mutiny—such a man was selected by Sir Robert Sandeman, in contra-distinction to all rules of civilization, to rule over thousands of souls in the Las Beyla State. Now that Jam Ali is gathered to his fathers, his son, Kamal Khan, is widely spoken of as the coming ruler. This Kamal Khan, let it be understood is almost illiterate, and in these days of enlightenment unfit to rule; moreover, he has been disinherited by his father, because he paid Jam Ali, his father, in the same coin as Jam Ali issued out to his own father, Jam Mir Khan. Truly, the doings of Las Beyla will open the eyes of the numerous Native Princes in India, as also of the immense body of intelligent Political Officers ruling in no other company such independent valuation of the stock was taken. As regarded the bad debts, the total was very small, taking into consideration the extensive business done by the company during the past year. The amount of Rs. 5,000 was only 0·3 per cent. on the total item of business. As to the investment of the reserve fund, Mr. Marsland said that the best security was in their own concern.

The chairman, in speaking to the suggestions made, said Mr. Khote had stated the question of taking independent valuation of the stock had been threshed out before, and it was simply absurd to bring that question before the meeting again. They would never allow any man to come and see their stock, neither the auditor nor an outsider. With regard to the second point suggested by Mr. Khote, the chairman said that it would be stupid policy on the part of the shareholders to compel the directors to invest their reserve fund in Government paper at 3½ per cent. and to borrow money for stock at a higher rate interest. As regarded the bad debts, the chairman said that it was only a very trifling item, taking the business of the company as a whole.

Mr. T. A. Walsh said that an outsider would have been guided by the manager in order to fix the value of different articles in stock.

The retiring Directors were re-elected, was carried unanimously. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Mr. Alexander McKenzie, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, was re-appointed for the current year, on the remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum. On the motion of Mr. Maneckji P. Bharoocha, it was resolved that a month's salary should be distributed as bonus amongst the employees of the company, as the acting manager had seen fit to recommend the approve of. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, the chairman of the board, and the acting manager, for the able management of the company's affairs during the year under report.

The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aisikmamarai	Palmer, A	Piccirilli, O	
Adams, M	Frederick, Addie, Miss	Porter, May, Miss	
Angor, J Herr	Gibson, Miss	Platt, C T	
Albert, A	Hobson, Stanley	Pedroza, Surgn-Lt-Col	
Ahmed Bin Sulaman	Gilbert, Henri	Purvis, J E, Mrs	
Aldyman, C H	Gisr, Robert	Ploresmam	
Ackman, C A	Gray, Mr	Paul, F	
Archer, J J	Greene, J H	Phipps, J S	
Ackeman, E A, Mrs	Husenalli	Radiff, E	
Bhuvental, L	Hutchins, Mrs	Rennel, E J	
Benning, B H	Heame	Ramswamy, Butler	
Benton, Miss	Iscorjee, H	Robertson, W A	
Barchard, Mrs	Iswari Presad Rai	Rabinson, Miss	
Blake, Miss	Jones, R A	Rabinson, Abbe	
Berdez, J	Jeanings, W H	Rose, Sahib	
Benedict, S	Jones, H N, Major	Rankin, J R L	
Cockday, W, Sergent	Kershener, M	Robertson, F W	
Campbell, Sybil, Miss	Kumrodin Isabhai	Rogers, H M	
Chancler, W, Mme	Khobe, M	Row, S E	
Crocker, Geo	Kartar Singh S	Salkeld, Wm	
Conry, J T C, Dr	Kelly, Mrs	Somerset, H, Lady	
Clarke, C	Lambert, H L	Stanley, P	
Caddell, K, Miss	Archer, Baron	Smith, S Caley	
Clementson	Lemmi, G	Shs Sahden	
Cheygar, S J	Lindane, C A	Martin, G B	
Camm, F B	Lonan, Jan	Sandeman, E W	
Clemson, Miss	Leocyd, Chas	Stephenson, Mr	
D'Ulgli	Leslie, C D	Swayne, Al H	
Dart, J M, Dr	Morcik, C H	Saldams, C F de	
Dance, Capt	Murray, Miss	Sheaver, A, Miss	
Dance, Mrs	MacDonald, R H	Stemway, G A	
Davi Singh Gorkha	Martin, Henry	Stevens, R G H F	
Dey, R	Morrell, W	Seymour, I, Mrs	
Erane, Mr	Miles, W	Schulz, L	
Evison, H, Mrs	Martin, F F	Syrekis, H	
Emerson, J B, Surg-Major	Mosjid, Mr	Throp, E, Miss	
Elliot, J, Mrs	Michel, H	Turner, H G	
Elliott, J, Mrs	May, G, Mrs	Weelens, W S	
Fraun, Otto	Nishigawa	Wichebel, Boris	
Fryer, Chas S	Nevill, Ch R	William, S E S	
	Proctor, Mr	Ward, J	
		Walmesley, J	

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M= Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north-west and Central Provinces and Berar. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Nagpur and Nowgaum, 12 at Ahmednagar and Khandwa, and 10 at Akola and Jacobabad. The maximum temperature is as much as from 5 to 14° in excess of the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Lower Sind, the Central Provinces and at Akola and Surat, and the minimum is large to very large excess in the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Baroda, Akola and Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Deesa and the lowest 71° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Veraval, Surat and Calcutta, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1·75"). Pressure along the West Coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Surat is gradually decreasing and is such as prevails at the approach of cyclonic storms. Generally both maximum and minimum is also very high and is in large to very large excess of the average over nearly the whole country lying to the north of latitude 14°. On account of these untimely changes the weather has become cloudy over the whole country and is in an unsettled condition. The winds at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Bombay are unusual, the sea is reported to be rough at Bombay, and the weather remains in a suspicious and unsettled condition at and in the neighbourhood of those stations.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has been steady in the central parts of the country and has increased elsewhere. The general distribution is unchanged. Readings are continuing high in Tenasserim, Assam, South Peninsula and West Punjab and low over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The pressure is low for the time of the year except in the extreme north-west and the extreme south-east. Strong south-westerly winds prevail at the head of the Bay and with calms or variable winds elsewhere. The temperature has risen over the Central parts of the country and changed little in other places. The mean temperature is excessive except in Assam and South Madras. The abnormal excess is large over Sind and Rajputana. The fall is large over parts of the country, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and thirteen and a-half degrees at Deesa and the maxima ten degrees above normal in several N.-W. stations. Rain has fallen in Assam and Ceylon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·769
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·817
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	degrees 79·4
General Directions of wind	S.W., W., S.S.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 262

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending the 1st April:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Cairo	Tyropola.
Lisbon	Joaovandum.
Darjeeling	Dr. Kronecker, Watson's Hotel.
Mormlet	Samuel D'Cruza, Byculla.
Calcutta	Mr. M. D. Wood, Esplanade.
Rangoon	Hugh De Souza.
Ferozepore	Ahlkadi, B. B. Ry. Officer.
Mandalay, Fort	Doctor G W Watt, Agricultural Reporter to Government of India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 31, was 665, giving a death-rate of 39·67 per annum per thousand, as against 33·60 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 157 died from fevers; 47, small-pox; 10, measles; 77, phthisis; 8, cholera; 2, leprosy; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 38, still-born; 55, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 23; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 304; Hindu outcaste, 77; Mussalman, 171; Parsee, 27; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 329 as against 275 the corresponding period of last year, and 248 the average over the past five years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hubbuck, 1,775 tons, Captain G Lingham, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s.s. Diciembre, 2,048 tons, Captain Ede Aspiza, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Malacca, 2,015 tons, Captain G C Henning, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Langbank, 2,965 tons, Captain W J Rout, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, 3rd March with a cargo of coals.

THE s.s. Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, will sail to-day for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo, and a general cargo for Singapore and Bangkok and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S.N. Co's s.s. Naderi, 1,108 tons, Captain A McAllister, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s.s. Beatrice, 1,442 tons, Captain J H Lesley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (29th March), with a cargo of timber and rice, 7 ponies, and 3 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Britannia, 1,939 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th March), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wand A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain A T Manwaring, will sail to-day for Calcutta via-coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs F C Beaman, Mr McDonald, and two deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s.s. Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th March), with a general cargo, and Major Mann and Major Fraser as passengers:—The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Sirula, 1,059 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Syed Hin Nasaur, Mr Jassum bin Ahmed, Mr Hajee Abdola Cazum, Mrs Fatham, Mr Munsoor bin Samud, Mr Howse, Mr Smitham, Mr Nasroola Ameen, Mr Masad bin Buder, Mr Mahomed Sulleman, Mr Ebrahim bin Rashed, Mr Abdoola bin Hussan and 67 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Syed bin Nasaur, Mr Jassum bin Ahmed, Mr Hajee Abdola Cazum, Mrs Fatham, Mr Munsoor bin Samud, Mr Howse, Mr Smitham, Mr Nasroola Ameen, Mr Masad bin Buder, Mr Mahomed Sulleman, Mr Ebrahim bin Rashed,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are professed 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., L.C., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAJOLICA TOILET SERVICES.—5-Piece Sets, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 16, Rs. 26, Rs. 40.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DUMAN, 60, Esplanade Road.

READER.—WANTED a well-qualified and experienced NEWS READER. Address "B 325," care of this Office.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B 42," care of this Office.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigur, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DeMELLO & Co.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOT CROSS BUNS made by our Steam Machinery, can always be had from the Oldest Firm.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay, at Annas 1, 2, and 4 each.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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MATHERAN.—New Sodawater Machine Intending Visitors to Matheran this Season are informed that the Proprietors, Rug by Hotel, can now supply by their NEW Patent English Machine all sorts of Aerated Waters of high pressure and full flavour at very Moderate Rates.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manners make one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Everything in the HOTEL First-rate. Food excellent and very well cooked, Hotel very clean and everybody most obliging, it is evidently run on most enlightened principles."—C. B. H., Surgeon-Major.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NOTES.

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Chat Lafitte, imported by us regularly for the last 60 years	66	0
Chat Pichon Longueville, bottled at the Chateau	64	0
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SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

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(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS:
H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

OWING to the advent of the Easter holidays, during which the Banks will be closed from this evening until next Tuesday morning, our report is issued a day earlier than usual. There is, meantime, little fresh to advise in the position of our principal export markets, Cotton which has continued to arrive in large quantities, greatly in excess of last season's receipts, having been taken to only a moderate extent both by shippers and by the Mills, on about the basis of previous rates; while Wheat and Seeds have been in limited demand for export, though steady in tone, generally, at previous quotations. Exchange, after advancing about 3-32d. on last Friday evening's rates has latterly become dull, and closes 1-32d. lower for both Bank and Private Paper than then ruled. Money has become very scarce Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. Freights close at about the same rates as were quoted a week ago; more has been done; but any attempt to raise quotations has at once stopped business. In Imports only moderate transactions have taken place at last week's prices, the up-country demand continuing very slack.

MONEY.—Considering the somewhat brisk demand for money which was felt in the market last week, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday did not disclose that diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance which might have been expected, the falling off having been 16½ lakhs, at 133¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 11¼ lakhs in the week preceding. It is true that the Return showed the large increase of 22¼ lakhs in Loans instead of the previous falling off in this direction; but, on the other hand, the addition to Bills Discounted was less by some 3 1-3 lakhs, while there was an increase of 12¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, the net increase in trade requirements having been 17¾ lakhs, as against 23¾ lakhs in the previous week. In Government Deposits there was a net decrease of a lakh and a-half.

In the meantime Money has become very scarce, and higher terms for accommodation are asked in the open market; but the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat all day with but little business reported either way. On Monday the market opened with a firmer feeling at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. to 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills having been placed at the former rate. Re-sales of Telegraphic also took place at 1s. 2 3-8d. for April transfer. Steady at opening on Tuesday, rates were quoted at 1s. 2 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter there was not much placed, but a fair amount of Telegraphic re-sales was reported at 1s. 2 7-16d., from the 10th April onwards, and a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills at 1s. 2 15-32d. for the same period. At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 5¼ lakhs were allotted between Calcutta and Bombay, at 1s. 2 11-32d.; and 39 lakhs of Wire Transfers between the three Presidencies at 1s. 2 3-8d.; besides an extra lakh of Bills on Calcutta at the last named rate; and on the receipt of those advices our market opened dull at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Bills, at which latter rate a fair amount of Bills were placed; but the speculators having been strong buyers in the early part of the day at the rate quoted above, prices receded 1-32d., while they bought again, 1s. 2¼d. having been temporarily quoted. A fair amount of *bona-fide* Merchants' Paper, however, being on the market again in the afternoon, and being placed at 1s. 2 3-8d., rates steadied again, closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 2 5-16d.
Do.	4 do.	... 1s. 2 11-32d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 13-32d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 13-32d.
,,	6 do.	... 1s. 2 7-16d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s 2 7-16d.
,,	6 do.	... 1s. 2 15-32d.
Francs	3 do.	... 1·51 3-4
,,	6 do.	... 1·52¼
,,	3¼ do.	... 1·07 9-16

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady last mail day at a slight advance in rates, 107 13-16 having been quoted for Cash and the near Settlement, and 107 7-8 for the April Account; but quotations left off about 1-8 per cent. lower, and the feeling became weak. Rates were steady on Monday for the March Settlement, the price having opened at some advance on the previous day's closing quotation, and remained at 107¾ all day; while the April Account was quoted at 107 13-16. On Tuesday the market was quiet but steady, at about the quotations of the day before, viz., 107¾ for both Money and Account, but at the close the feeling was rather weaker, and rates left off at 107 11-16 in both positions. To-day the market has been firm, but at some further decline in prices, 107¼ having been quoted for money, and 107 9-16 for account, which also are our closing quotations.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is nominally unchanged at 130. Port Trust Bonds are 1¼ per cent. higher at 108.

SHARES.—We have had another very quiet week in this market, but prices generally have been steady; the following alone showing any change from our quotations of last Friday evening, compared with those we note an advance of Rs. 32 in Wadia Mill shares; of Rs. 25 each, in Hyderabad and Indo China; of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 10 each, in Bombay Cotton, Howard and Bullough, Indian Manufacturing, and Khandesh; and of Rs. 5 each, in Jervaj Ballou and Soonderdas; and a decline of Rs 15 in China; of Rs. 10, in Framjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each, in David, Hindustan, and Sassoon. In Presses Sind, are Rs. 30 higher, Breul's Cawnpore, Broach City, and Fort Rs. 10 each; and New Indian, Rs. 3; while Mahmadpura, have declined Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma have advanced Rs. 30, in the first issue; Marcks and Co., Rs. 18; Delhi and Northern India, Rs. 4; and Kemp and Co., and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2 each; while Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

GOODS.—Upcountry buyers of staple *Grey Goods* continue to operate only to supply their present requirements, and hence only a moderate business is still reported from the Bazaar. Rates generally are unchanged; and Bazaar dealers are willing sellers at current rates. Stocks are the same as before. The *Bleached Goods*, a moderate amount of business has transpired in *Mulls*, *Nainsooks*, and *Jaconets*, at fully current prices. In *Dyed*, *Printed* and *Turkey Red* Goods only a small business has been reported on the basis of previous rates. For *locally-made Goods* there has been a very quiet feeling at last week's quotations. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar have been about 3,700 packages for the short week; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The business in *Imported Twist* has been slack; but prices are unchanged, and the market is steady in tone. In *Bombay Spinnings*, China buyers continue to buy freely, and a large business has consequently been done at higher rates. Spinners are setting at what they consider good prices. The market closed strong at the following official quotations, the week's business having amounted to about 5,000 bales.

Twist.....	No.	6s Mule, As.	4 3-8	to	4 5-8	per lb.
,, ...	,,	8s ,, ,,	4¼	,,	4¾	,,
,, ...	,,	10s ,, ,,	4 7-8	,,	5 3-8	,,
,, ...	,,	12s ,, ,,	5	,,	5¼	,,
,, ...	,,	16s ,, ,,	5 7-8	,,	6 3-8	,,
,, ...	,,	20s ,, ,,	6 5-16	,,	6¾	,,
,, ...	,,	24s ,, ,,	7	,,	7 1-8	,,
,, ...	,,	30s ,, ,,	7¾	,,	7 5-8	,,
,, ...	,,	40s ,, ,,	8¼	,,	8¾	,,

METALS.—An advance of Re. 1 has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and 8 annas in that of *Yellow Metal*, both markets having been firm in tone, but business done only a moderate scale. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, with only a moderate business passing.

COAL.—At present there is very little business doing in this mineral, only some small lots of ready *Powell's Duffryn* having changed hands at from Rs. 19½ to Rs. 19¼ per ton. The market closes steady at the following quotations alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 18½	per ton.
West ,, ...	,, 18½	,,
Australian ,, ...	,, 17	,,
Powells' Duffryn	,, 19½	,,
Cardiff ,, ...	,, 19	,,
Japan ,, ...	,, 14½	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Considerable transactions in Broach Cotton, for account of local spinners, took place at the close of last week, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices Rs. 2 per candy higher all round; but shippers were very small buyers. Meantime the market has remained steady at previous rates only a moderate business having been reported in both directions. The purchases reported for account of exporters during the past week have amounted to some 5,000 bales; and those for the Mills to about 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomrawattee and Dhollera descriptions, Bengal, and Broach.

This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay since the date of our last report have been 67,000 bales, compared with 80,500 bales to hand the week preceding, and 48,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last now standing at 714,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	171—3 3-32
Do. Fully Good		,,	154—2 15-16
Do. Good		,,	145—2 21-32
Behar, Fine		,,	181—3¼
Do. Fully Good		,,	171—3 3-32
Khandesh, Fully Good		,,	174—3 1-8
Oomra, Fully Good		,,	194—3 9-32
Dholleras, Fine	May	,,	201—3 19-32
Do. Fully Good	,,	,,	192—3 7-16
Do. Good	,,	,,	185—3 5-16
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	,,	199—3 9-16
Westerns	,,	,,	190—3 13-32
Broach, Fine	April	,,	208—3 21-32
Do. Good	,,	,,	201—3 19-32

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	273,000	124,500
Berar	322,000	160,500
Khandeish	247,000	165,500
Barsi and Nugger	71,000	29,000
Hinganghat	13,500	800
Persian and Sind	31,500	11,000
Broach	148,000	6,800
Dhollera	151,000	47,000
Compta and Dharwar	2,500	400

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895-96. Bales.	1894-95. Bales.	1893-94. Bales.
For 6 days	67,321	50,333	43,865
From 1st Jan. to 1st April	806,535	493,694	739,375
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	35,991	10,450	60,759
From 1st Jan. to 1st April	316,666	96,633	869,056
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	12,634	966	11,272
From 1st Jan. to 1st April	100,979	30,181	36,467

WHEAT.—A decline of half-an-anna per cwt. took place in prices of *Pessy* and *White Delhi* at the beginning of this week, making our quotations stand as follows; but otherwise there has been no movement in sales, and the market has remained steady throughout with a moderate or small export business passing:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-10-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 ,,	,, 4-9-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-9-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-7-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-8-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-9-6	,,

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers since the date of our last report, the market having been steady in tone, and prices unchanged. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6	10	0 to Rs. 6	12	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7	0	0 to ,, 7	1	0	,,
Do. do Cawnpore	,, 6	10	0			,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5	15	0 to ,, 6	1	0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 40	8	0 to ,, 41	8	0	candy
Do. Mixed	,, 37	8	0 to ,, 38	8	0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	96,223	102,283	60,863
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	1,108,386	869,469	982,690
Linseed for 6 days	153,396	126,891	254,891
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	1,579,258	1,255,597	2,227,021
Rapeseed for 6 days	53,249	113,729	52,883
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	192,161	477,874	598,742
Gingellyseed for 6 days	32,060	32,450	12,975
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	700,326	570,065	600,402

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	48,698	.....	56,428
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	240,117	138,877	695,150
Linseed for 6 days	97,993	43,836	242,839
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	756,865	712,021	1,335,947
Rapeseed for 6 days	9,490	15,087	140,683
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	254,648	332,644	530,596
Gingellyseed for 6 days	24,296	15,003	15,985
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st April	679,050	569,825	516,307

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
EASTER SUNDAY.

8-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 133, 131 and 294.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 134 and 137.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—They have taken away my Lord Stainer.
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—First Celebration.
11 a.m.—Matins and Second Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

GOOD FRIDAY.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Revd. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 170, 171 and 174.
Offertory for the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

EASTER SUNDAY.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymn 178.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 179, 188, 189 and 193.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 182, 185, 190 and 187.
Offertory for the Bible and Tract Societies.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art,)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 134, 135 and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 134, 136, 140 and 125.
The offertory on Easter Day will be for the Pastor's Fund.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
GOOD FRIDAY.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—1st part of Communion Office and the "Reproaches".
9-30 a.m.—"Stations of the Cross" for the Children.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—Service of the three hours' Rev. Father Rettor.
8 p. m.—Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Lord.
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

EASTER SUNDAY.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
Alms for the new lighting of the Church.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
GOOD FRIDAY.

10 a.m.—Children's Service.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—Three hour's Service by the Venerable Archdeacon.
8 p.m.—Sermon.

EASTER SUNDAY.

7 a.m. and 8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERVISHES AT DONGOLA.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Dervish Garrison at Dongola numbers six thousand men.

THE DEFENCE OF SUAKIN.

Four Egyptian Battalions defend the Suakin district.

THE SULTAN AND THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

The Sultan is thoroughly satisfied with Lord Salisbury's explanations as to the legitimacy of the Dongola expedition.

SUCCOUR FOR BULUWAYO.

Latest advices from South Africa state that Colonel Plumer, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, will command five hundred men which the Chartered Company are raising at Mafeking to succour the Buluwayo Garrison.

THE REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is no official confirmation of the statement that five thousand troops were to be despatched to the Cape as soon as possible.

The telegraph line to Buluwayo is broken.

THE ITALIANS AT KASSALA.

Masses of Dervishes attacked the Italian position at Kassala on Saturday.

The Italians suffered slight loss.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The new Chinese Loan has been largely covered in London and Berlin.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The hired transport Dilwara has arrived from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 9-30 a.m., to-day.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

In the opinion of the principal Military authorities here, there is practically no chance of hostilities on the part of the Chitralis during the ensuing Chitral Reliefs. Every possible precaution will be taken to avoid friction.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Chapman has been appointed to officiate as First Assistant Foreign Secretary.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The present Simla Legislative Session will not commence until July.

Mr. Chalmers will take his seat as Legal Member of Council on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 2.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Captain Battiscombe, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Kirkee, with effect from the 1st April, 1896, vice Captain Baddeley, Royal Engineers, who vacates on completion of the tenure of his appointment.

10th Bombay Light Infantry—Surgeon-Lieutenant Mcdonald, Indian Medical Service, to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Surgeon-Major Adey, proceeding on furlough.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew is directed to proceed from Bombay to Kamchi, to assume command of the Royal Artillery at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlett, Royal Artillery, on leave, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Army Headquarters, Veterinary-Captain Taylor, Army Veterinary Department, is transferred to the Bombay Command, and posted to the Army Veterinary School, Poona.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutenant Bean, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for 6 months.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers—Captain and Brevet-Major E. R. Owen, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Staff Corps—Captain Walter, 11th Bombay Infantry, an extension of 3 months, on private affairs, granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Cloghorn, 28th Company Southern Division, an extension from the 15th March to the 11th July, on medical certificate, out of India, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 432, of the 6th December, granted by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

The leave out of India granted to Lieutenant Willoughby Osborne, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, in the Bombay Command Order, No. 158, is hereby cancelled, at that officer's request.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102½
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	31 1-8

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE final round in the match for this cup was played off, last evening, between A. J. Brooks and R. Besley, the latter winning the cup by two sets to love. Score : 6-5 and 6-0.

At the start Brooks took the lead, and scored three games to love before Besley had a look in, but the winner then began to play up a very strong game, and eventually won the set by six games to five. This was the only good set—and it was a good one—of the match, Besley in the second having a complete walk over. Before the first set was anything like over, Brooks began to shew signs of being very much distressed, and was unable to keep up the pace at which he began the game. The evening was a very trying one, being exceedingly hot, and as both men have during the last three days played off the various ties in which they were drawn, it was simply a matter of which could best last out against the severe tax upon their energies. Brooks has had to play throughout some of the strongest men who entered for the tournament, and Besley, too, has had some fairly lively games, but there is no doubt that the latter had a decided advantage over his opponent this evening, both in wind and staying power. While Besley was shewing, as was but natural upon such a steamy evening as it was, that the heat was telling, Brooks shewed only too plainly that both heat and pace were more than he could cope with.

This is the second year in which Brooks has reached the final, only to be knocked out. He has, however, shown in the past what a good player can achieve, and already has his name engraved upon this and the Western India Challenge Cups. He, less than any one, we are sure, will grudge Besley his victory of yesterday, which entitles him to the honour of having his name engraved on the cup, along with the names of those who have won that distinction in past years.

Besley is undoubtedly a strong player, seldom seems to tire, and whose equanimity is never disturbed, be the luck whatever it may. He now holds the Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup until next year, and as long after that he can defeat all comers.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 1.	
10 p.m.	81·4
THURSDAY.—APRIL 2.	
6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	87·8
6 p.m.	86·7

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

WHAT will become of us with this awful Rontgen ray—this uncanny new search-light that can pierce cloth and leather, wooden partitions, flesh and blood ? Imagination shrinks from forecasting the results of such a discovery. Where shall we hide our shams, our sins, our skeletons, from the camera that is in every handbag ready to take a snapshot of us when least expected. Picture it—think of it—no more secrecy ! The free-born Briton, whose house has been hitherto his castle, whose back yard veiled behind a rampart of English oak planks has always been a mystery, is now exposed to the prying eye of every Tom, Jack and Harry who goes in for photography up-to-date.

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The only protection from this all-seeing eye is satin—the best sixteen and sixpenny, of course. A mantle of satin, like charity, covereth a multitude of iniquities. The man in the street cannot, for instance, test if your pretty nut brown tresses are purchased, if they are skilfully fastened with a bow knot of satin. Nor can he tell how much your figure owes to cotton wadding and your dressmaker, if you are careful to insist on good satin lining. It will be a little expensive for those who have secrets to hide ; but secrets are always expensive luxuries. If they don't cost money, they are a severe drain on the heart, the mind, the conscience.

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But there are good results from the Rontgen ray as well. There is a curious photograph on view in the Strand of a woman's foot—or rather of a ghostly skeleton of something more like a hand than a foot, in which may be seen a dark substance, really a needle, which, aided by the Rontgen ray, the surgeons were able to extract from the foot, without the usual difficulty, or the cruel search with surgical instruments that was necessary hitherto. Another extraordinary picture is shown of a fish, or, more accurately speaking, the spook of a fish, life-size and possibly alive, though like Marley's ghost, one can see through and through the *chevaux de frise* of backbone and ribs which appear in all their beautiful regularity, not as we are used to them in a jumbled mass on the dish at dinner.

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At Nottingham lately, too, a Rontgen ray photograph was in evidence in the Nisi Prius court before Mr. Justice Hawkins. Miss Gladys Ffolliott, an actress, having claimed damages for injuries caused by a fall on a faulty staircase belonging to the Nottingham Theatre company, her medical attendant produced negatives of the plaintiff's foot taken by Professor Ramsay by means of the new X rays. The photograph showed that the bone of the foot had been displaced. Mr. Justice Hawkins gave a verdict for Miss Ffolliott for £76-10-0, with the dry remark that a man might be committed to an asylum now by having his head photographed. Just so—and a woman might be committed without even the preliminary form of testing if her brain were sound, whenever her male friends found it convenient for their comfort to lock her up.

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Pretty, notorious Miss Edith Lanchester, who has had this experience, has not succumbed under the unpleasant trial she went through, but is as hard at work in the Social Democratic line as ever. Miss Lanchester headed a deputation this week introduced by Mr. McNamara and Mr. Gantrey to the School Board. Miss Lanchester urged that the cause of so many difficulties in properly educating the children of the wage-earners lay in the social conditions. She thought that the time for facing these difficulties had come, and they and her fellow representatives from the London Branches of the S. D. F. were present to ask the Board to try and remedy the present state of affairs. As a measure to palliate the evils and prevent further deterioration in physique they suggested the collective maintenance of the children, and they hoped that the Board would petition Parliament on the subject. In reply to various questions put to her, Miss Lanchester suggested that the children should have three good meals a day and be provided with clothes. She did not wish to advocate that the parents should pay anything—that is a matter of detail to be discussed later ; she wished the Board to have power to feed any needy child, regardless of whether the poverty of the parents was due or not to their own action. It was decided by the Board, under the presidency of Lord Londonderry, that the S. D. Federation memorial should be referred to the General Purposes Committee ; and the young champion of children's rights withdrew with the good wishes of those who love little children more than rate-payers' pockets.

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Last week Oxford debated the question of giving B.A. degrees to women, and decided in the negative against any recognition of women's claims. This week Cambridge has taken up the matter ; and while on the whole more favourable to progressive womankind, the light blue University had not the liberality to come to any decision on the subject. The Senate agreed to appoint a Syndicate to consider what further privileges might be granted to women students, and whether admission to the Degree should be among them. But there was a large majority against the syndicate proposed. The Bill included Dr. Sidgwick—both connected with advanced womankind through their wives. It is evident that the Senate feels that something must be done, but has not the courage to face the consequences in doing it.

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Those who have not seen the "Savoy," a new quarterly, should get it (Leonard Gunthers, publisher, 2-6) if they wish for new sensations. In its preface the "Savoy" proposes to give the public the best of everything artistic and literary. It has taken up the mantle of the "Yellow Book"—a very extravagant and unconventional garment at best, and still more outrageous and peculiar in its second-hand stage. Aubrey Beardsley is one of the Yellow Book's left off properties that the pink covered quarterly has made its own. A very curious young draughtsman—a kind of artistic buffoon,—in the exaggeration of his talent in the "Savoy," has surpassed himself. He is under the influence of Hogarth now, as he was in the "Yellow Book" under the French Japanese school. While his drawing is always careful, he throws proportion, natural form, light and shade to the winds. His ladies are usually 12 ft. high—his Loves are aldermanic in their figures—his men are—anything but men. But his art is interesting while his prose and his poetry are both prose.

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There is a fascinating article in the "Savoy" on Dieppe. The name of the writer has left an impression of familiarity, but for the moment it has slipped away, with those of the other authors less worth remembering. One name, that of the author of "Going to Church" G. Bernard Shaw, remains ; and his is the article that will give most people something to think of. George Bernard Shaw is an Irishman, a Fabian, vegetarian, teetotaller,—and various other things probably. But these are the points he brings forward in his dissertation on "Going to Church"—the most extraordinary plea for making churches public and entirely popular that was ever written.

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In a great deal of his criticism of the management of churches most people, Protestant and Catholic, must concur. In London there is latterly a pious rivalry amongst the churches and chapels that helps to keep up the standard of preaching and singing to an endurable point. But in Ireland and provincial England generally there are constant though not loud-voiced complaints of the dulness and dreariness of the services, such as G. Bernard Shaw gives expression to as his experience of the suburban Protestan church of his youth. And Mr. Shaw's comments on Continental customs in church come home to everyone. Who has not shuddered at the shocking spitting troughs in Aix la Chapelle and other German churches. And who does not resent with anger far exceeding any other sentiments which the house of God should inspire the sordid commercialism of the priests in Antwerp Cathedral in veiling the masterpiece of Rubens from everyone who has not paid a franc for the privilege of seeing it. George Bernard Shaw's language is ferociously strong—his descriptions audaciously realistic. If Horace Marshall included him in his calendar of Scriptural quotations, his text would be :—"A man possessed of a devil, and the same was (not) dumb."

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, under the command of Captain G. N. A. Pollard, will sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Portsmouth, with details consisting of 45 officers, 11 ladies, 20 children, 780 non-com missioned officers and men, 70 women, and 15 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col F H Maturin, East Surrey Regt	Lieut J H Casserley, 21st Bo I
Surg-Lieut-Col W Donovan, A M Staff	Lieut C D R Watts, R A
Vety-Major W Walker, A V Dept	Lieut G G Mackenzie, Mis List
Surg-Major and Mrs L W Swabey, A M Staff	Lieut H E Foster, Middlesex
Surg-Major and Mrs C G D Mosse and 2 children, A M Staff	Lieut W A Payn, 1st Shropshire
Surg-Major and Mrs A P Hart and child, A M Staff	Lieut M Dodington, Oxford L I
Capt and Mrs J Stevens and 3 children, R H A	Hon. Lieut and Mrs A F Wickham and 5 children, Ord Dept
Capt S M Rinny, R A	Lieut and Mrs J Brown and 2 children, Comt Dept
Capt A F Mann, R Mums Fus	Lieut L C L Oldfield, R A
Capt and Mrs D B Thomas and 3 children, 1st Cheshire	Lieut H G W Chandler, Middlesex
Capt J Whitaker, 20th Hussars	Lieut J P Grant, Seaforth High
Capt and Mrs J Smith, Dept Com	2nd Lieut L J Carter, Oxford L I
Surg-Capt G Kennedy, Royal Navy	2nd Lieut M Ackershoe 19th Hussars
Lieut G Walker, 40 Pathans	2nd Lieut G C R Overton, R Fus
Lieut E Bindock & daughter, Ord Dept	2nd Lieut G M Malloy, 2nd R I Rifles
Lieut P A Skipwilk, R A	2nd Lieut M G E Bell, Rifle Brig
Lieut and Mrs E D Fawkes and child, 2 Essex Regt	2nd Lieut F Sinclair, South Lanc
Lieut and Mrs J Hamilton and children, Ord Dept	2nd Lieut C J H H Noble, P W O York
Lieut E Bagwell Purefoy, 19th Lancers	Mr G B Kinnan, Clerk Bonaventure
Lieut E H B B S Banoyre, 2 R Scots	Asst Boatswain Bear, Royal Navy
Lieut R C R Owen, Oxford L I	Lieut R A Nugent, Royal Navy
Lieut R FitzMaurice, R H A	Nursing Sister E S Killy, I N Service
Lieut J A Crosthwait, 2 Durham	Son of Lieut H H Jepson, O'd Dept.
Lieut E Rickards, 4th Drn Guards	

TABLE TALK.

[By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

ABYSSINIA threatens to become a country of great interest in the immediate future. It will be in the first place interesting because it has shown that its leaders are equal in strategy to European captains—hence the loss of prestige of European arms, with consequences likely to make ourselves consider things ; it will also be interesting to watch the country becoming, like another Japan—the late King Theodore had an army of 150,000 men—a great military centre, whose influence will extend over the Soudan, and nobody knows how far down the Nile. To myself it is already of great interest, if only on account of that very pretty story about the first King Menelek. He was the son of Queen Sheba ; he paid a visit to Jerusalem, where Rehoboam, then King, entertained him and gave him an exact copy of the Ark of the Covenant. Only—let us whisper—at the last moment Isaac the Priest exchanged the copy for the original, and carried off the latter to Abyssinia, *where it can still be seen !* Is not this interesting ? I am quite sure that, when there is a railway up the Nile and a hotel like the Mecropole at Magdala, there will be personally conducted tours to see the Ark of the Covenant. A smaller copy of the Ark is placed in every Abyssinian church. The race is certainly Semitic, and perhaps has before it a greater future than any other of the Semitic family.

They are Christians—of a kind. Whether that kind is better than the religions of the peoples round them, I know not. They observe Judaic rites, ceremonies, and customs ; their morals have never been discovered by those who made it their business to inquire into this branch of religion ; they are fierce and rough ; they are superstitious ; they are great topers—some of my friends would shudder only to look at the Drink Bill as sent in by Dr. Abyssinia Dawson Burns ; they cannot read. In a word, they seem to be exactly like those gallant pirates, the Danes, when they harried and worried our ancestors ; they are at the same stage of civilisation ; they enjoy similar superstitions ; they exhibit the same ferocity ; they are conspicuous for the same vices ; and they bring out the same budget of stories, legends, and traditions. Whether they amuse themselves after dinner with shying the beef bones at each other, as the Danes did, I do not know.

The Plumbers' Company are going to make it illegal, by act of Parliament, for a practising plumber to call himself a registered plumber unless he really has obtained that distinction from the only body qualified to grant it. This is quite delightful. I seem to hear a murmurous rustling in the air, caused by the motion and the flapping of multitudinous wings. All the demons of diphtheria, in fact, are flying. They will take shelter in Paris, in New York, any where but in London. Observe that registration after examination is the modern manner of incorporating and separating trades. Formerly, no man could practise any trade unless he had been duly apprenticed and called, and was received and enrolled in his Company. We retain this restriction in the case of the clergy, physicians, surgeons, druggists, barristers, and solicitors, all of whom belong to closed professions. Well, the closed professions are gradually increasing in number. Actuaries, accountants, statisticians, architects, engineers, chemists, members of different branches of science are all forming Institutes, Associations, and, like the Plumbers, Places of Registration. For my own part, I should very much like a modified return to the old conditions. I should like to see every kind of calling under some form of government ; there should be for every calling a trade some central body, whose duty it would be to enforce good work from the craftsmen, fair pay from the masters, and fair prices from the trade. We shall come back to this discipline, I believe and hope, before long. Wherefore, let us preserve the City Companies and save up their money against the time when no man will be allowed anywhere in London or Greater London without the registration of his trade and the membership of his company. The Plumbers, according to Whitaker, number now no more than forty in the livery, with a poor little income of £900. In a very short time, however, they will have thousands of members, with thousands for their income.

A correspondent suggests that the name of the famous bird, the Nicticorax, should be Nyctocorax, and wants to know if I have forgotten my Greek. Well, almost. I would rather not answer that question. At the same time, my spelling of the name is taken from that of the Chronicle, where I read the description of the bird, and in the thirteenth century there was not much Greek to be found anywhere. For the same reason my correspondent objects to the adjective "nicticoractic"—says it ought to be "nyctoracic." Perhaps. But, considering everything, including the absence of any specimen of the bird, dead or living, I shall accept the spelling of the chronicler, and I shall not inquire into this branch of derivation, which probably did not know. I think that "nicticoractic" means more than "nyctoracic ;" it is more satisfying ; it describes a man better. "What is the character," one will ask, "of that rather good-looking youth ?" "Alas ! " the moralist will reply. "His good looks will soon leave him ; he is becoming nicticoractic." We shall say of a critic, not that he is spiteful or malicious, or that he does not read the books which he reviles, but that he is nicticoractic. It is a terrible disease, even for poet, novelist, or dramatist ; but it is simply fatal for the critic. The symptoms, easily detected, rapidly spread and become, like leprosy, which the disease closely resembles ; more and more marked ; more and more unmistakable ; more and more certainly incurable.

I thought that my little analysis of Dr. Dawson Burns's last Drink Bill would meet with protests, and what we politely call hostile criticism, especially from those persons who cannot understand what figures mean ; what an average means ; and what a very dangerous thing it is to meddle with one set of figures without considering other sets of figures which form part of the general question. "What," asks one indignant writer, "is the meaning of his little division sum ? Absolutely nothing. One hundred and forty thousand persons die annually from excessive drinking. What becomes of the spoonful theory ?" Here we have a delightful specimen of the mind which cannot in the least understand figures. Observe that it is absolutely certain if my little sum is correct, that the figures given by Dawson Burns do show a daily average of two and a quarter glasses of beer and a tablespoonful of spirits. That is to say, no one pretends that every man drinks exactly that quantity, but only that, if the drink consumed were served out in rations, so much would be each man's allowance. As for the fact that so many die every year of drink, it is an independent fact standing by itself ; a deplorable fact ; a fact which, if it were to be considered with the average, would reduce the individual amount of that average materially. Against these cases of death and ruin through drink, let us by all means work as hard as we can ; but do not let us be led into holding up our hands in horror over the huge sum of money spent in drink—a sum which must be considered with the number of those who spend it ; do not let us accuse ourselves of being a drunken nation when these figures show exactly the reverse ; and do not, if you please, correspondent mine, accuse me of sneering at those who strive to bring drunkards to repentance, while I am, on the contrary, helping them by proving the truth : that these hard drinkers are the exception, not the rule, and the nation which averages—taking alone the half of it which drinks anything—one pint of beer a day is a very moderate and even an abstemious nation. The facts, to some misty minds, that so many people make hogs of themselves every year seems to override and obscure the much more important fact that each one of them is only one in 300, the remaining 299 being sober citizens. My dear correspondent, I drink your health in a table-spoonful of whisky, mitigated by a pint bottle of Apollinaris. You will not, I am sure, grudge this little allowance to me. You cannot, in fact. It is, you see, my share of the whisky bill, and a very moderate, temperate, harmless allowance it is !

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty has issued its first annual report. The committee have to report that they have made a very good beginning. They have secured a very interesting Priest's house at Alfriston in Sussex, a house of the fourteenth centuary ; they have laboured in vain to prevent the destruction of the Falls of Foyers ; they have made an attempt, as yet without result, to save the stones of Stonehenge from falling ; they have secured the property called Croft-an-Righ in Edinburgh, and have thus saved Holyrood from being blocked up ; they are endeavouring to save a portion of the Wall of Antoninus ; they are also endeavouring to save Tintagel from being shut out from view ; they have taken steps to save the Cheddar cliffs from destruction ; there is little doubt that they have saved the Trinity Almshouses ; and they have turned a watchful eye upon many other old places and buildings. Now, this is a work which ought to have been begun a long time ago. To save the national monuments from destruction—what object can be more worthy of support ? One of these days I mean to set forth in detail the national monuments which we have lost in London alone during the last hundred and fifty years.

A case came before the courts the other day of an old-fashioned type ; one had thought it to be clean gone out of fashion ; yet formerly it was not uncommon ; a case, namely, in which a man goes away and deserts his wife, or else cannot, for some reason or other, get back to her or send word of himself. It used to be really quite common. A man in a regiment dropped out on the march, either by reason of wounds, or by sickness, or by being taken prisoner. It might be years before his regiment came home again. Meantime, his absence was not reported ; his fate was unknown ; and he was forgotten. The man himself could not write ; very likely he survived his wound or his fever, and made the best of things wherever he happened to be. Or take the case of a man cast ashore on an island in the Pacific, or among the Indians of South America. Such things were constantly happening. It might be many years before he was enabled to return home. As for sending letters, that was out of the question ; there was no post office at Hawaii. Meantime, what was the wife to do ? How many years ought she to wait for her husband ? Did not desertion, or absence for many years, bring presumable death, and blameless release ?

The most singular case of the kind that I know is the story of the man Martin. He was a Frenchman, and he went away to the wars, after taking an affectionate farewell of his fond wife. Many years passed—I think twenty. Then one day a middle-aged man, with a victorious soldierlike bearing, came marching into the village, saying : "I am Martin good people—Martin—you remember Martin—who went away twenty years ago. Where is my wife ?" They called the lady, who was a very Penelope for constancy ? they told her that her long lost husband was returned. She came running ; she fell into his arms ; then they feasted, rejoiced, and took up the old life, no one suspecting anything wrong. But mark. After a year or two another man came to the village, saying, in like manner, "Behold ! I am Martin—you remember Martin—who went away to the wars so many years ago. Where is my wife ?" So the villagers called the wife and stood staring, waiting the event. The wife came out ; at sight of this stranger she shrieked and fell down in a swoon. When she recovered, she acknowledged that he really was none other than her husband. Interrogated as to the other man, she could not answer except to affirm that she honestly thought he was her husband. It is a very curious story. It bristles with difficulties. How was it possible that the wife should believe this man to be her husband ? How was it that none of the villagers detected the imposture ! How was it that the pretender thought of trying on the pretence ? Was it a thing arranged secretly between himself and the wife ? I believe that the Church took a harsh view of the affair ; and that Madame expiated her mistake by a painful death. History, however, is full of Pretenders ; a man has only to go into the next village and call himself this or that ; hundreds will believe him ; he will at once get a following and an army. Of course, the nobler form of game is to call yourself a deceased king. More than one man pretended to be Richard II. We all know the troubles that beset Henry VII., and more than one young man, I believe, was so ill-regulated as to call himself Edward VI.

Here is another case of personation not so well known—have I ever told this story before ? It is a sign of approaching senility, I believe, to repeat things. However—let us risk a repetition. There was once a certain housemaid employed in the Palace, during the early part of George III.'s reign. This misguided young person, being tempted by the shimmer of silk, feloniously appropriated a part of the Queen's wardrobe. Being detected in possession of the robe she was tried for the offence, and sentenced to be hanged in accordance with the law as it then stood. The Queen, feeling some sorrow for the girl, begged for a respite, and the sentence was commuted to transportation to the Virginian plantations, with branding on the hand and, one supposes, a certain administration of "discipline," with which ladies who purloined and "convoyed" were at the time very familiar. Two or three years later there appeared in a small town of North Carolina a lady of great beauty and some splendour of dress. She talked English with difficulty, but professed under seal of secrecy to a planter who called upon her that she was none other than the younger sister of Queen Charlotte herself. The planter, delighted, placed his house and all that he had at her service ; other planters called and paid their respects ; carriages were offered ; gifts were humbly brought ; Her Highness received visitors in a kind of Court ; everybody declared that her manner was truly princely ; never before had they been privileged to understand what the Manners of the Great really were ; the country side overflowed with loyalty, with respect, with devotion to Her Royal Highness Sophia Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea Augusta Theresa, younger sister of Queen Charlote, consort of His Gracious Majesty King George III. We were still, remember, as regards North Carolina, in a condition of Colonial loyalty and devotion. Alas ! Must one finish the story ? There rode over one morning, unexpectedly, from the neighbouring Colony of Virginia, a certain sheriff's officer with two assistants. He came to arrest the Princess Sophia Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea. To arrest her, if you please, nothing short of that ! To arrest her in the midst of her triumph as an escaped convict, formerly housemaid in the Palace of St. James's ! There was, apparently, no defence. Her Royal Highness put off her splendid robes ; assumed the common garb, blue or brown—in cotton—of the women who worked in the fields ; brushed the powder and pomatum out of her lovely hair, and rolled it up in a common Monmouth cap ; and so returned to her duties in the cottou fields, after, one fears, more "discipline," and that of the sharpest. I believe that the planters of North Carolina agreed to apply a wet sponge to this episode, which is the reason why it does not occur in the chronicles of the State.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain R. F. Brisco, will sail to-morrow for London, Brindisi, and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Ashton, Mr and Mrs A H and child	Laing, Miss
Allenn, Mr J W	Lyall, Mr and Mrs K D and two infants
Austin, Mr, Mrs, nurse and child	Lawrence, Mr, Mrs and child
Bignell, Mrs M S	Lawrel, Mr
Burkitt, Hon'ble Justice, W R	Lecky, Capt Lieut J
Burkitt, Mrs and child	Lawrence, Mr E
Bennet, Miss A	Malony, Miss E
Burkitt, Miss	Malony, Miss
Besley, Mr and Mrs	Malony, Mr
Barratt, Mr R	Mollison, Mr, Mrs, and Master J
Burney, Mrs	Maisey, Major F C
Braganza, Mr L E	Mitchell, Mr and Mrs C L
Bird, Mr F D	Moran, Mr, Mrs and child
Barnes, Mr C B	Moor, Mr R A L
Bonodaile, Mrs	Maunsell, Capt and Mrs
Conder, Mr and Mrs J	Mein, Mrs
Cruickshank, Lieut S D A	Nairne, Mrs
Christie, Mrs A child and infant	Norman, Mrs T F
Commander-in-Chief H E The	Nugent, Miss
Campell, Mrs D	Newcomb, Mr
Challis, Mrs	Owen, Surg Major and Mrs
Collins, Mr C	O'Donnell, Mrs and infant
Crawford, Master	Pears, Mr and Mrs
Cardew, Mr	Pengree, Major and Mrs H H
Chichester, Major A B	Parker, Mrs
Chitty, 3 Misses	Prenlice, Mrs and Miss
Cladwick, Mr A	Pike, Mrs H W
Conran, Capt	Powel, Surg Capt I E
Christie, Mr	Parker, Lieut F T
Dalton, Miss	Plunkett Miss
DeSouza, Miss	Powley, Mr
Davis, Rev J E, Mrs, and 3 children	Power, F E H
D'Aguilar, Mr F B G	Pugh, Mr L P
Deering, Lieut-Col	Peiris, Lieut
Engelbach, Mrs S Christie	Penrose, Mrs and child
Errington, Mrs and child	Preston, Mrs W D and infant
Edwards, Miss	Plunket, Miss
Forbes, Mrs	Quintin, Lieut E S St
Fiewker, Mr W	Rogers, Mr and Mrs
Gore, Lieut-Col and Mrs St J	Robson, Miss
Gradon, Mr and Mrs A F and infant	Robson, Miss L
Garthwaite, Mr L	Rodgers, Mr A
Gilbert, Miss	Rees, Lieut
Gray, Miss A C	Reynolds, Lieut P G
Goodwin, Mrs	Stanley, Mr P
Grimston Mr	Simpson, Sir B
Greeve, Mr J H	Syrett, Mr, Mrs and infant
Gourmet, Mr, Mrs and family	Swanston, Capt
Guarsh, Mrs	Scott, Miss M Rose
Gods, Mrs and child	Standbridge, Col. Mrs and and child
Hussay, Capt A H	Sheppard, Mr and Mrs C and child
Hiley, Mr, Mrs and child	Stanton, Major
Hanley, Mrs A P	Sherston, Capt, Mrs and infant
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs	Torrence, Mrs and infant
Hordern, Mr A	Tytler, Mrs
Hooper, Mr and Miss	Turner, Miss Polhill
Harbord, Lieut	Thomson, Mrs
Hashton, Mr and Mrs A and child	Taylor, Miss
Jamieson, Col, Mrs and Miss	Toomey, Mr, Mrs, and child
Judge, Mrs and 2 children	Thompson, Mrs Ridley
Kerr, Miss	Vincent, Mrs L
Keaf, Mr S	Virtue, Mr F W
	Wheetham, Capt
	Young, Major, Mrs and child

FOR BRINDISI.

Bailey, Mr W C	Ingle, Mr
Broadfoot, Col A, C B	Ironside, Mr
Bullerdg, 2 Misses	Maisey, Lieut-Col F C
Bulland, Mr F	McGann, Surg-Lieut-Col
Cox, Mr E A	Murray, Mr R S
Chester, Mr B H	McHutchin, Mr W
Christie, Mrs A and child	Paley, Lieut-Col., Mrs & Miss
Clerke, Mr A C Stanley	Rand, Mr and Mrs J
Childers, Capt	Ranken, Mr
Crawford, Mr A	Robson, Capt and Mrs H D
Childress, Mrs	Smith, Mr C A
Dyson, Mr H C	Smart, Maj
Dalrymple, Major-Genl and Miss	Spood, Mrs Andrew
Drummond, Mr	Sutherland, Mr G H
Galbraith, Major-Genl & Mrs	Smith, Miss
Gun, Miss Mabel W	Tipping, Lieut-Col Mrs Gartside and child
Hamley, Mr and Mrs	Thurnan, Mrs and Miss
Hunter, Mr M	Wyun, Mr

FOR ISMAILIA.

Bell, Mr and Mrs H	Seton, Mr Basil
Campbell, Mrs and Miss	

FOR VENICE.

Stevens, Mr J H	Walton, Mr

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Australia, Captain L H Moule, 11th April, 1896.

For London—Revd J Whitehead ; Mrs Barrow ; Mr and Mrs W H Walker, child and int ; Revd J Lord ; Mrs A Pope ; Mr Frazdar ; Mr and Mrs C Harry Richens ; Mrs C Tudball, and two Misses Tudball ; Mr Beachcroft ; Mr and Mrs Foster ; Miss Gribbin and infant ; Mr and Mrs Alfred King ; Miss King ; Major M Davies ; Mrs and Miss Jennings ; Mr Harding ; Mrs E R Ellis ; and Miss Bertram.

For Brindisi—Mr J H Thomson ; Miss Thomson ; Mr Cran ; Mrs Austin and child ; Mr W A E Lake ; Mr A Michell ; and Capt Purefoy.

For Aden—Mr D P Syramjee ; and Mr R Cowasjee.

THE Linotype Company of London have sent out three of their machines to Calcutta in charge of a member of the firm, and it is said that one of the daily papers here has purchased all three machines and intends printing its paper by linotype.

THE E. I Railway earnings for week ending 14th March, were Rs. 11,13,466. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,49,460. Increase, Rs. 1,64,006. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 14th Mar., 1896, Rs. 1,91,57,128. From 1st Jan., 1895, to 15th Mar., 1895, Rs. 1,17,79,751. Increase, Rs. 3,77,377. Miles open week ending 14th Mar., 1896, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open week ending 14th Mar., 1896, Rs. 655. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 569. Increase Rs. 86.

REVIEWS.

ULSTER AS IT IS, by THOMAS MACKNIGHT (Macmillan and Co., London). Thirty years is a long experience of anything or anywhere. It qualifies even an indifferent lounger to form some sort of opinion of the men and manners that have been his study. Mr. MacKnight has been the reverse of a lounger ; he has taken for over twenty-eight years an active part in the experiences of Ulster. As an editor of a Liberal paper in Belfast, he had unique opportunities for judging of the political life of that most uncompromising country. He chatters away of the past years with their foaming current of party intolerance and vehement religious differences in a cheery vein. He tells stories which show that often, though standing on a common ground of old prejudice, friends could afford to let bygones be bygones, and that unforgiving hate was not always the rule. For instance, at a dinner given by an Ulster Liberal during a Christmas visit of the late Mr. Alexander Russel, the clever and popular editor of the *Scotsman*, a man, whose grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman, had been hanged by the ruling powers, said to another guest, a neighbouring country gentleman : "Your grandfather hanged my grandfather." "Dear me," remarked Mr. Russel, "this is coming very near." In the middle of the sixties life in Ulster seemed filled with the politics of a by-gone age.

"To an Englishman with strong Liberal sympathies, the change from London to the capital of Ulster appeared a strange retrogression. It was like going back to another age, to a former generation. The dominant party in Belfast seemed to think as children, and to speak as children. With this political backwardness there was also an intolerance of their opponents, displayed both in their newspapers and on their platforms, surprising to any one who had been accustomed to the more moderate political atmosphere of England."

To keep the sectarian spirit in due bounds in Belfast, a local by-law was passed giving the magistrates power to inflict a fine of forty shillings and costs, or a term of imprisonment, on anyone who might use sectarian language of a provocative character in the public thoroughfares. The "sectarian language" consisted of loudly cursing the Pope on one side and anathematising King William the Third, the Deliverer of Pious and Immortal Memory, on the other. To help the non-admirers of the Pope many zealous Protestants subscribed to a fund for the payment of the fines incurred by their irrepressible co-religionists. The offenders against the memory of King William had no such fund to fall back upon, and had mostly to go to jail, as the fine was not often forthcoming. However, to utter the reverse of compliments of their

the general and specific considerations to the contrary submitted by the council. But they trust that, in view of the importance of the principle involved in the question, they will be permitted to point out that the representation of the Association was not founded upon the assumption, that the Small Causes Court Judgeships in Bombay were included in the Lists of Appointments in the Executive and Judicial Branches of the Bombay Provincial Service given in Appendices A. and B. of Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9178 of 20th November 1895.

3. So far from the Council's representation having been made upon any such assumption, the contentions advanced in it would have been deprived of all force and pertinency altogether, if the fact were that the Bombay Small Causes Court Judgeships were included in the Lists annexed to the Rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Service published in the Notification referred to. By Article 1 of those Rules, Government have reserved to themselves the power "of appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to the Executive or Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service "by nomination pure and simple," or of making such arrangements for carrying on the duties of officers "temporarily absent" as may be convenient." No appointment to posts included in the Lists annexed to Rules, of which the above was one, authorizing nomination pure and simple, could be possibly open to the charge of violating or contravening them. It was precisely because the Bombay Small Causes Court Judgeships were "not" included in the lists, that the Council considered that the rules applicable to them were not the recent rules published in 1895, but that their deliberate omission, in striking contrast with the inclusion of the Judgeships in the Small Causes Court in the Mofussil, showed that they remained in the same position as they were before the publication of the Notification of 1895 and that they continued to be governed by the Rules of 1879 and the subsequent declaration in respect of them made by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as pointed out by the Council in their previous letter. The materials for a knowledge of these rules and declarations are contained in the Report of the Public Service Commission, 1886-87, and in the Blue Book containing the correspondence relating to the said Report presented to Parliament in 1890.

4. It may not be undesirable to point out at greater length than in the Association's previous letter, the exact position to which the Bombay appointments stood before the publication of the notification of 1895, from the lists annexed to which they are omitted.

5. After giving particulars relating to the Covenanted Civil Service in Chapter II, and those relating to the Statutory Service in Chapter III of their Report, the Commission proceed in Chapter IV to give particulars relating to the Executive and Judicial Branches of the Uncovenanted Service. In para. 46 they described the General scope of enquiry and the meaning of the terms "Uncovenanted Service," "Executive Service," and "Judicial Service." They say:—"Under the instructions given to the Commission, the enquiry under the head of the Uncovenanted Service embraces all appointments included in the Executive and Judicial services of the several Provinces down to, and including the office of Tahsildar or Munsif or other office corresponding to that of Tahsildar or Munsif, which are not reserved for, or ordinarily held by, members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and (2) certain miscellaneous appointments such as Judgeships of Small Causes Courts, which, although strictly speaking not included in the above services, and although not specially reserved for members of the Uncovenanted Service, are, nevertheless, usually held by officers of that class. The terms "Executive Service" and "Judicial Service" are used throughout this Report as indicating respectively the Executive and Judicial offices and appointments above mentioned." It may be well to explain that the use of the word "Uncovenanted" is purely technical, and that, for the present purpose, it includes the very large number of public servants who fill appointments not reserved by statute, for members of the Covenanted Civil Service and who are recruited from the talent, for the most Native, which is procurable in India." In para. 48 they say:—"In 1879 Resolutions were issued by the Government of India and the Secretary of State with the view of giving more complete effect to the order of Her Majesty's Government that Natives of India shall also be appointed to an increasing majority of the offices in the Uncovenanted Service. The practical effect of these orders, which are contained in a Circular issued by the Government of India, dated the 18th of April 1879, and in Despatches addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, dated the 10th of July 1879, upon the Executive and Judicial Services, was to reserve all appointments in those Services carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month and upwards to persons being Natives of India within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6 (including persons born and domiciled within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty), and to prohibit the appointment of other persons to such posts unless (in the case of the Bengal Presidency) the sanction of the Governor General in Council, or (in the case of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies) that of the Secretary of State in Council, had been previously obtained. In the last part of the Chapter—para. 50—the Commiss on say, "The only other appointments to which it is necessary to refer in this Chapter are certain miscellaneous appointments which are not reserved for Covenanted Civilians and are ordinarily held by members of the Uncovenanted Service. These appointments consist of (1) appointments of Presidency Magistrates; (2) appointments of Judges of Presidency Small Causes Courts; and (3) appointments of Judges of Small Causes Courts situated beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of a High Court established in a Presidency town." It is understood that all the above appointments, whether those of Presidency Magistrates or Judges of Small Causes Courts at the Presidency towns or elsewhere, are subject to the rule laid down in 1879, whereby the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State is necessary to the appointment, whether permanent or temporary, of persons not being Natives of India, unless the person appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps. The papers placed at the disposal of the Commission do not enable it to say with certainty whether these orders have been carried out in all cases; but it may be observed that in some instances, appointments—notably of Judges of Presidency Small Causes Courts, seem to have been conferred upon Europeans although there is nothing to shew that qualified natives were not available."

6. The recommendations of the Commission for the formation of a Provincial Service embraced the Uncovenanted Service in both its branches in the larger sense of the term as defined in para. 46. These recommendations and the observations of the Government of India thereupon have already been given in our first letter. The Commission wound up their recommendations by advising the cancellation of the rules of 1879. They say in para 84:—

"In regard to the first of these questions it is to be observed that the Act of Parliament of 1870, the rules laid down by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1879, and the various orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State which led to the institution of the Statutory System, were designed to reserve local recruitment to Natives of India. The broad declaration of policy embodied in the Statute of 1858 and the Proclamation of 1858 had been found in practice insufficient to secure for Natives of India a due share in the higher administration of the country. As the Commission has proceeded throughout on the cardinal principle of equality of treatment for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, it is necessary to take careful precautions that under the arrangements it proposes the policy of the Government will be duly secured. If is mainly with this object that it has introduced among the preliminary qualifications of eligibility for the Provincial Service a very high standard of attainment in the vernacular languages, and has recommended that the rules for recruitment in the several Provinces should be subject to the sanction of the Government of India. With these safeguards, it appears to the Commission that the orders of 1879, which have been much misapprehended in their practical application, should be cancelled. At the same time the Commission would apply to the Provincial Service the rule, that, when it is considered necessary to recruit Europeans otherwise than under the published rules, the recruitment should be made in Europe and by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It is believed that a rule of this nature would be in accordance with the accepted policy of the Government the soundness of which has on more than one occasion been affirmed."

7. The Despatch of the Secretary of State for India of 12th September 1889 passed final orders on the Report of the Commission. After sanctioning the formation of a Provincial Service with certain modifications, the Despatch says:—

31. "Under the orders which were passed by the Government of Lord Lytton in 1879, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and which are still in force, no person other than a Native of India as defined in the Statute of 1870, can be appointed to any office in the Executive or Judicial Service carrying a salary of 200 rupees a month and upwards, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, or (in Madras and Bombay) of the Secretary of State."

* * * *

"The primary object with which the Commission was appointed was to extend the employment of Natives of India, and, accepting that object as a proper one, I am unable to agree to the recommendation that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. The present Uncovenanted Service, in its Executive and Judicial branches, is, as I have shown, essentially a Native Service; and the Provincial Service ought, in my opinion, to retain the same character. If it should hereafter be found by experience that the orders which now bar the entry of Europeans into the Uncovenanted Service are not altogether applicable to the constitution of the Provincial Services, it will be open to your Excellency's Government to reconsider them.

32. "I approve the proposal that the Government of India should reserve the power of making, in very special cases and under prescribed conditions, direct appointments, whether of Natives or Europeans, to offices in the higher grade of the Provincial Services; and that, in the case of the Judicial branch, the exercise of this power should be confined to barristers, advocates, or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than 10 years' standing, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the province. I entirely agree with the Commission that, when it is considered necessary to recruit Europeans for the Provincial Service otherwise than under the published rules, the recruitment should be made in Europe and by the Secretary of State. This will be in accordance with the established policy of the Government, and its soundness is not open to question."

8. The Rules contained in the Notification of this Government of 1895 were based upon the final orders of the Secretary of State for India contained in the above Despatch. They could only affect the appointments included in the Lists appended to them. It will be observed that some of the miscellaneous appointments described by the Commission as not quite strictly falling within the old Uncovenanted Service are introduced in those lists, and they thus become liable to the provisions of the Rules. But such of them as are not so included do not come within the operation of the new Rules, and continue liable to the uncancelled orders of 1879 and to the limitations and qualifications laid down in para. 32 of the Secretary of State's Despatch, under which power was reserved, not to the local Government, but to the Government of India in respect of direct appointments, whether of Natives or Europeans to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service. It must not be forgotten that the designation of the Provincial Service includes, in the Despatch, the miscellaneous appointments of Magistrates and Small Causes Court Judges as they were included in the old designation of the Uncovenanted Service. The Rules of 1895 themselves show that the terms 'Provincial Service' and 'the appointment in the Lists appended to the rules,' are not synonymous. The proviso to Article 1. of the Rules runs as follows:—

"Provided that, in the case of a European not coming within the definition of Native of India contained in section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to his appointment to the service and that of the Secretary of State to his appointment to a listed post."

9. It may be said that these maybe subsequen

orders of the Secretary of State abrogating the above Rules and Orders and substituting others in their place. But the Council believe that if there were any such in existence, it would have been in reference to them that their misconception would have been corrected by Government, and not, as in the last para. of your letter, in reference to the rules of 1895. Government are themselves pleased to point out that the Rules of 1895 do not govern the appointments to the Bombay Small Causes Court Judgeships though the Council had never said that they did, and had never once referred to them in their letter. The Council cannot doubt that Government would have been graciously pleased to enlighten them about the abrogation of the old rules and orders, if such was the fact. They, therefore, think that they are not wrong in presuming that there has been no such abrogation.

10. The Council, in conclusion, would respectfully solicit Government to give authoritative publicity for the information of the public to the Rules and Orders which now govern appointments to the posts of Bombay Small Causes Court Judges and Presidency Magistrates.—We have, &c.,

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
President, and Chairman of Council.
DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

Some of the native papers consider it a happy augury that a declaration about the Famine Insurance Fund finds the first place in this year's Financial Statement. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "It is now fifteen years since the fund was started with the avowed purpose of applying it either in relief of actual famine, or in measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of famine, or to facilitate measures of relief on its occurrence. Be that as it may, it is a satisfaction that the Government has now resolved upon putting an end to the suspension of the fund, though we have to protest against its reduction from a crore and a-half to a crore only in future. Our railway development is far from complete yet, nor have we got irrigation works in all the places where they are badly wanted, or where they would be of special benefit. That a Government, that has a revenue of over 97 crores, and that spends over 25 crores on army services, should grudge half a crore for such useful purposes as were intended to be served by the Famine Insurance Fund, is a fact which carries with it its own condemnation."

THE BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Many of the native journals have been warmly discussing the far-reaching consequences of the judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy in the recent Bania Breach of Promise Case. "The Indian Spectator" thus comments upon the decision: "We are not versed in legal lore; but it appears to us that Mr. Justice Candy's decision, awarding damages with costs to Mr. Purshotamdas Tribhuvandas, against Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, for refusing to coerce his daughter into fulfilling a contract of marrying her to him, engaged into when she was only six years old, by her grand-father, is one more instance of the failure of Judges, trained in English law, to appreciate the real nature of the marital contracts and relations amongst the Hindus, and of their tendency to transplant into the Hindu social law, ideas entirely unfamiliar to it. The learned Judge will certainly never own that he thought marriage, with the Hindus, was more a contract than a sacrament, for all the many speeches he has reduced the custom of betrothals in childhood to the level of ordinary money contracts, entered into by the guardians of minors, with this difference however, and that to the disadvantage of the guardians, that they shall suffer if it becomes impossible for them, or any regard to decency and morality, to fulfil a contract. The present breach of the promise of marriage has been brought about by the unwillingness of young Kamlavande; and her father suffers because he cannot, as every father with a heart and a soul could not, see his way to coerce her into marrying a man to whom her grand-father agreed to give her when she was only six. The "Monitor" writes in its last issue: "Mr. Candy's judgment in the Hindoo breach of promise case is received by the native community with very mixed feelings. The intelligent portion of it, desirous of social improvement, perceives in it an indirect encouragement to early marriages. Kamlavanti, the Kapole Bania girl, who is scarcely yet fifteen, refused to marry so soon, and refused to marry the person to whom she had been betrothed, when quite a child by her father. She takes the only and the last imaginable opportunity for breaking the contract, and her parents second her wish, for reasons of their own, to break off the match. Her would-be husband went to court and prayed that, unless she girl was married to him before the expiration of the Hindu month of Vysak, the marriage contract be declared to be no longer binding on him, and that the girl's father be ordered to pay to him Rs. 25,000 as damages. By a little stretch of the imagination, this may be taken as a version of the bandit's demand—'Your purse or your life.' As matters stood here, it was either that the child should be compelled to sacrifice her life on the hymenial altar, or that her father should be made to open his money bags and liberally remunerate the injured person from the contents thereof. The Judge held that the marriage contract made by the father was binding upon the daughter, who, though she was too young at the time to give her intelligent consent to it, was nevertheless, finally interested in it. This is to be regretted, but it may be very good law all the same, and small blame to the learned Judge for deciding in accordance with it. Nay, it is his duty to interpret the law as he stands."

HAROUN AL RASCHID IN THE BACKSLUMS OF BOMBAY.

The vernacular papers gratefully acknowledge that H. E. Lord Sandhurst has been the first Governor who thought it to be his duty to visit, like Haroun Al Raschid, although not like him in disguise, the habitations of the poorest and to judge himself of their condition and requirements, in the gullies and the alleys, and the places of darkness on which the sun never shines, the haunts of life long suffering and the breeding-ground of current epidemics. The "Indian Spectator" observes: "More graceful than the many graceful semi-social and semi-public functions which Lord Sandhurst has of late performed was, no doubt, the surprise visit he paid to the quarters of our middle and poor classes, in various parts of the city. A ruler, who responds to this, shows he has a heart, and more is often gained from a ruler who has more the qualities of the heart than of the head. We trust something will come of this surprise visit, which must have shown to his Excellency that the supervision of our Municipality over buildings is not exactly what it ought to be, and that a very efficient check is necessary on the pernicious practice of cramming unsmall areas with buildings that reach the sky, tiers are separated from each other by lanes through which scarcely a portly wayfarer could pass." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "For aught we know Lord Sandhurst is the first Governor of Bombay who ever expressed a desire to visit the slums and to observe with his own eyes the mode and the manner in which the poor lived in some of the most congested parts of the city. His Excellency seems for the time being to have laid aside his dignity and high position as the first man of the Presidency, and preferred to become pedestrian in the streets and alleys of Bombay, brushing shoulders, with the great unwashed. Animated with a most laudable desire to make himself personally acquainted with the condition of his poorest subjects, he has deemed it desirable to devote nearly two hours in walking through some of the most congested parts of the town, and there can be no manner of doubt that the knowledge of the condition and the wants of the people that he has been able to see for himself will stand him in good stead in dealing with the various questions affecting the sanitation of the city whenever brought before his Government."

RECENT EVENTS AT RADHANPUR.

The "Gujarati," after pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the devoted head of Lord Elgin in connection with his Excellency's measures as Viceroy, thus speaks of his action in reference to recent events at Radhanpur: "Why the Indian Government should interfere, right or wrong, with the scheme of administration laid down by the Nawab in his will after mature consideration, it is impossible for the public or the Native Princes to understand. The Nawab in constituting the Council for the administration of his State after his demise had selected competent and experienced officers already in service. The Council has been thrown over-board and the last wishes of the Nawab treated with gross disrespect. It is now too late to contend that the British Government have no power of general superintendence over Native States. But they are by degrees extending their interference beyond due bounds. A private individual is at liberty to make certain arrangements by his last will and testament for the administration of his estate within the limits recognized by law. But a Native Prince is not at liberty to say that his State shall be administered during the minority of his heir by some of the best men that he could select. The late Nawab had made well-considered arrangements in the interests of his subjects, and that there was no occasion for the interference of the Supreme Government to the extent of wholly ignoring his Highness' wishes. It would be interesting to know what view the Indian Government have taken of the treatment the sorrowing Maharani received at the hands of the Political Department. In fairness to themselves and their officers they will do well to announce their decision on this part of her complaint. We take it that Lord Elgin does not intend establishing a precedent that just as Maharajas have no right to be heard even if they are to be deposed, so Maharanis have no business to complain even if their private effects and belongings are arbitrarily attached and removed after the demise of their royal husbands."

HIGH COURT REGISTRAR, APPELLATE SIDE.

Referring to Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, who is about to proceed on leave to England, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: "The able and energetic manner in which Mr. Setna has discharged his duties for the comparatively short time that he has occupied the place of Registrar has quite justified the choice of Sir Charles Sargent, the late Chief Justice. Mr. Setna possesses in a remarkable degree all the qualities necessary for the high office which he has filled with such grace and competence.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanco-Cuticlle are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Each Rs. 14. of MADON, SON & Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many wonderful developments of science, no rival has yet been found to take the place of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as reliable and speedy cures for the various diseases with which we are all liable to be afflicted. The Ointment is universally acknowledged to be a certain remedy for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. The Pills have justly earned a world-wide reputation for all female complaints; for infantile disorders they are invaluable, and they are an unfailing remedy for all disorders affecting the liver and stomach. It would be difficult, indeed, to name a complaint for which both the Pills and Ointment are not beneficial. Thousands of people in all parts of the world can testify to their merits. They are suitable for any climate or season of the year.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Late though it be, wrote a London lady correspondent on March 12, there are many hints to be picked up at the London houses about what is to be worn when new fashions are boldly issued at Easter. A prominent feature of dress will be the quantities of accordeon-pleated frilling lavished on hats, toques, and capes. Many and many a dainty head will emerge from soft masses of crimped silk muslin, whether white, black, or in colours, with pleasing effect, for these flutings and fulnesses are highly becoming. The new jackets, some tight to the figure, others with Watteau pleats at the back and stole ends in front, have nearly all capacious collars which are filled in with his frilling. Curly tips of ostrich feathers are occasionally mingled with it, their glossy blackness trasting with the duller tint of the sombre muslin or consilky chiffon. The the most effective of the new capes are black, strewn over with black lace or net, relieved with an appliqué of cream for butter-coloured lace. Sometimes the cape is in silk entirely covered with black net on which these applications of cream-colour are laid and invisibly fastened, or probably woven in with the net on the Nottingham looms. When the back of the short spring coats is made with Watteau pleats, the yoke is often covered with rippling frills; and frequently it is veiled with black and butter-tinted lace. A beautiful little black satin cape has cream lace leaves laid all over it, each one of them being outlined with very fine jet beads. The sleeves of the jackets are quite as large as ever, and are made with balloonlike fulness though those of dresses are very much smaller.

The blouse promises to be as indispensable as ever to the toilette of the smart. It grows in favour, not only because of its convenience, but owing to the excellence of cut that distinguishes even the inexpensive varieties. Long practice has enabled the wholesale makers to put on the market, for a few shillings apiece blouses that fit the ordinary figure with an agreeable accuracy and yet afford that freedom of the arm that might be thought incompatible with anything approaching tightness. This is an age of compromise, and a blouse of silk, can be bought at good West End houses for twelve or thirteen shillings. They are all made with basques, but these can be tucked away under the skirt if so desired, and finished off at the waist with a band of ribbon.

The newest hats and toques are made of bird's-nest straw, small woolly tufts being introduced in the plaiting of the mohair strands with a very softening effect. A bonnet in this shape is bright rose colour, with a trimming of black and grey ribbon and roses in shades of pink and damask. It is regrettable that the fashionable millinery is decked to a great extent with the plumes of the bird of Paradise, and it is hoped by the ranks that Englishwomen will decline to wear these beautiful feathers. If they do not, the birds will be in danger of extinction, and, which is of far more consequence, the wearers of the plumes will be perpetually hardening their hearts, like Pharaoh of old, with great detriment to their own natures. It is said that strings are forbidden to the smart bonnet. Those who insist on having them will be obliged to content themselves with wide tight ones, and the smile, that of course, no one imagines for a moment that bonnet strings are of the smallest use. The bonnet is not tied on. It is stuck through with pins of more or less curious aspect. The ostrich purse, ornamental and may well be dispensed with by the young and lovely, or by those of any age whose cheeks and chin are exquisitely modelled. But all are not beautiful, and there are cheeks to whose appearance the becomingness of the purse is supposed as valuable by their owners. Small doubt but these will insist on having them. The chin, too, is often the better for the "furnish" of the strings. It would be economical to do without them, and that consideration may influence many. On the other hand, strings help the wearer to balance her bonnet upon her head, though in no sense can they be said to fasten it; and anyone who realises the disastrous effect of a crooked bonnet on the head as every one does, will put economical considerations on one side in favour of a moderate outlay on strings. A crooked bonnet puts the wearer thoroughly in the wrong in every way, and leads the observer to draw conclusions as to the confidence the wearer which are of the most unflattering description.

This is a practical age, and the domestic apron is now of an all-enveloping description. Far different is it from the triangular scrap of silk and lace with which our grandmothers used to cover a small portion of their silk gowns. Figured holland or cambric of substantial sort are the usual materials, and stoutness is an essential, as the apron is frequently in the wash, whether the pursuits of its proprietress are artistic or more purely domestic. The bodice illustrated hardly shields the whole of the dress, including the sleeves, and is yet sufficiently decorative in character to satisfy the æsthetic yearnings of the artistic. Blotches of paint, smudges of flour, traces of mould, bits of clay, may all with impunity assail the apron from the aforesaid causes, and whether it be painting, baking, gardening, or modelling. As it fastens with a button at the back of the neck, there is no trouble in disengaging it in a moment, and the dress beneath is found intact from soil or "smutch," to revert to the progenitor of our modern "smudge."

The first Drawing Room of the season was a sombre function. All of the Royal circle were in deep mourning, including even the youthful Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg, who is to be a bride next month, and Princes Maud of Wales, who also is to be married this season. All the ladies of the Diplomatic body were mourning, in some cases slightly relieved with white or mauve, and a great number beyond the wives and daughters of ambassadors showed their deference to the Queen's wishes by a compromise carried out in greys and mauves. The minority who attended in colours afforded a relief to the eye so agreeable that even her Majesty, had she been present, must have acknowledged its effect. Among those who showed black unrelieved were the Countess of Jersey, in dull silk with jetted lace and train of rich brocade, Lady O'Conor, who shortly proceeds with Sir Nicholas to St. Petersburg, was necessarily in deep black, her velvet gown being enriched with jetted tulle, and her cape or scarf drawn round with the same and edged with satin bows. Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, in a gown all softness and cloudiness though intensely black, wore a double string of pearls passing from the right shoulder across the bodice to the waist on the left side, thence round the waist and across the back to the right shoulder. Diamonds and gardenias added their distinctive tones of white to the composition. Four immense ruches of black tulle gave softness to the satin train. The Hon. Mrs. Pakenham wore a very original dress, one side of the bodice being in black satin and the other in soft black tulle, a line of glittering jet marking the point of division. Mrs. Mount's dress was one of the most graceful of those that were in black. The velvet bodice was draped with scarves of old point. A Watteau of similar lace hung from the back over a train of black brocaded satin.

The dresses in which white was freely introduced as a relief to the sombreness of the compulsory black of the ambassadresses were, in many cases, compositions of great beauty. Miss Phelps's white satin dress, for instance, was entirely veiled in diamond icicles, and a large bow of black velvet at the hem of the skirt was held with a diamond clasp. The bodice was finished with a fichu of silky transparent whiteness, edged with black velvet and held in position on the shoulders by bows of black velvet. The train was in wide stripes of black and white. Viscountess Dalrymple were one of the most beautiful dresses at the Drawing Room. The dress and bodice were in splendid white brocade, design being of lilies and the latter with diamonds, with epaulettes to match—mauve velvet, embroidered with diamonds, pa sed across the shoulders at the top. The white satin train was draped with a shawl of very fine old Brussels point. Lady Dalrymple carried a beautiful Good-year bouquet of brown and green orchids, tied with white ribbons, in which a cascade of white orchids was entwined. The radiant whiteness of the brides presented on their marriage and of the two hundred debutantes was more than ever striking on so sombre an occasion. Lady Evelyn Cottrell's white satin had much silver embroidered gauze on the bodice, and a sash of the same. Her sister, Lady Violet Grosvenor, also wore white satin and silver, with wing sleeves of white silk muslin. The train was in chine pompadour brocade, with a gold thread running through it. Lady de Ramsey, in white satin trimmed with embroideries of burnished silver and fine old lace, wore a white satin train with a cascade of lace down the centre.

Lady Aline Wentworth Beaumont wore a Court dress of ivory satin, the bodice being in chiffon finished with an Empire belt of embroidered silver. The train, composed of magnificent broad e, hung from both shoulders. The ground was ivory satin shot with yellow, and the design showed clusters of tulips. Lady Rivers Wilson, presented on her marriage, wore a lovely dress of oyster-white satin made in Louis XV. fashion, and draped with costly Brussels point, caught with clusters of white pop pies veiled with tulle illusion. The train was in cloth of silver, and fell from under a hood of the lace in pictures que re-production of an old Venetian style. The Hon. Mrs. Mackinnon had an original and effective dress in ivory satin draped with old Flande s point. The train lined with the Mackinnon tartan, and trimmed with scarves of the same fast ened with diamond buckles. Lady Coddington, in any thyst satin delicately embroidered in amethysts and diamonds, gold and jet, in two lines down the fro nt, wore a train of amethyst velvet. The Hon. Fanny Hood's Court gown was in Rose Dubarry satin—a lovely shade—trimmed with fine old point and scarves of embroidered crepe du chine. The train was in olive green satin, Mrs. Mitchie's pale blue dress was veiled with a lattice work of silver. The sleeves were blue tulle. The white brocade of the train was lined with pink satin. Her lovely bouquet was composed of white orchids, lilac, and shaded La France roses. Mrs. Dunlop, of Doonside, wore pale yellow satin, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with lace and shaded pink and yellow roses. The train was shaded from opal to rich, warm, golden brown, and was trimmed with clusters of realistic shaded roses.

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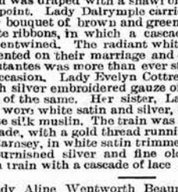

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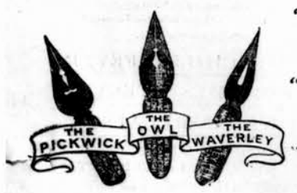

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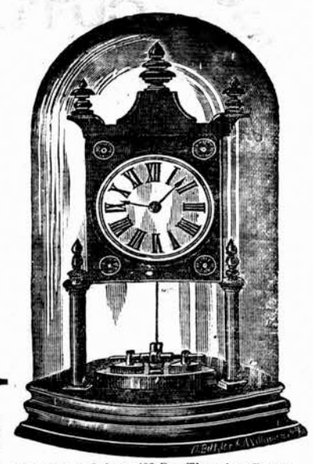

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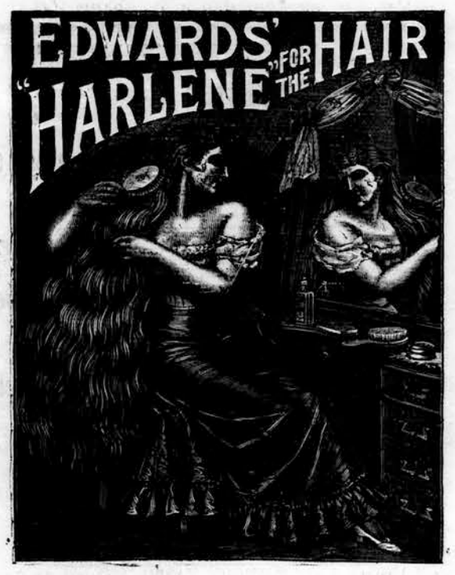

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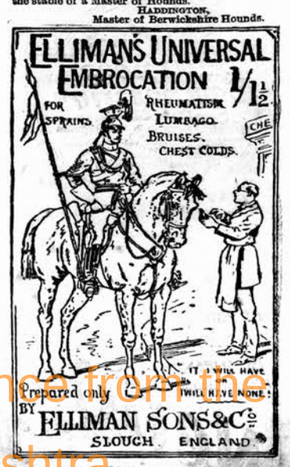

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For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

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A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

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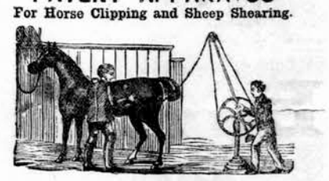
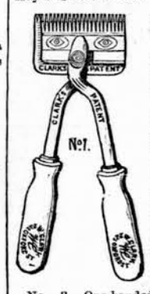
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.



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(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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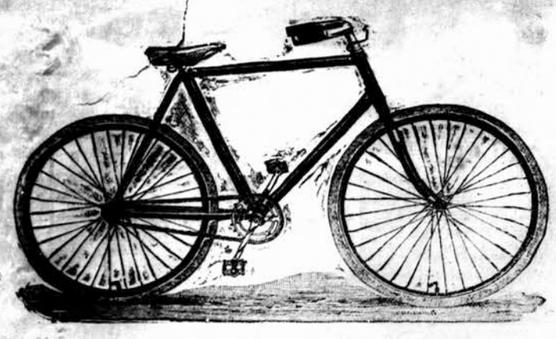

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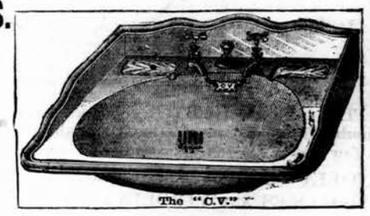

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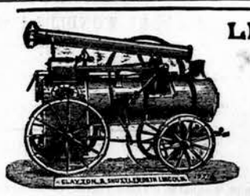

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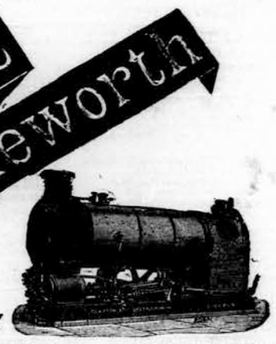

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 28th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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